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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
APO MIAMI 34003

SCJ3

15 JUN 1979

SUBJECT: Annual Historical Report, ~~1978~~ 1979

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1. (U) Forwarded herewith is the US Southern Command Historical Report for ~~1978~~. 79.

2. (U) ~~When separated from the classified inclosure, this letter is regraded UNCLASSIFIED.~~

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

(b)(6)

Navy

1 Incl
as

Chief of Staff

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HQ USSOUTHCOM	~~22~~ 21
SCRM	3
SCJ2	1
SCJ3	10
SCSA	1
SCCE	1
SCPA	1
SCLA	1
SCCH	1
SCSG	1
SCPM	1
SCTA	1
TOTAL	~~67~~ 66

Headquarters U.S. Southern Command
Chief of Staff, Major General Jon A. Norman, USAF
Date: 25 JAN 2018 Authority: EO 13526
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UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND

HISTORICAL REPORT

1978

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PART I

TOPICAL ITEMS

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PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION

KEY STAFF MEMBERS - HEADQUARTERS, US SOUTHERN COMMAND

COMMANDER IN CHIEF
Lieutenant General Dennis P. McAuliffe, USA, 1 August 1975

DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF
Major General Robert B. Tanguy, USAF, 5 April 1977

CHIEF OF STAFF
(b)(6) 28 September 1976

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
(b)(6) 31 December 1975
(b)(6) 9 May 1978

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF - JOINT COMMITTEE AFFAIRS
(b)(6) 3 October 1977

DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
(b)(6) 30 August 1976

DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, J-2
(b)(6) 27 July 1976

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, J-3
(b)(6) 22 June 1976

DIRECTOR OF LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY AFFAIRS
(b)(6) 7 February 1976

DIRECTOR OF COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS
(b)(6) 5 August 1977

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

COMMAND CHAPLAIN
(b)(6) 17 December 1976
(b)(6) 13 August 1978

COMMAND SURGEON
(b)(6) 15 February 1977

COMMAND PROVOST MARSHAL
(b)(6) 14 June 1977

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SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS
(b)(6) 18 July 1975
27 June 1978

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS
(b)(6) 20 June 1976

COMMAND INSPECTOR GENERAL
(b)(6) 28 September 1976

US SOUTHERN COMMAND COMPONENT COMMANDS

COMMANDER, 193D INFANTRY BRIGADE (CANAL ZONE)
Brigadier General Richard Wm. Anson, USA, 25 June 1977

COMMANDING OFFICER, US NAVAL STATION PANAMA CANAL
(b)(6) 1 July 1977 | Navy

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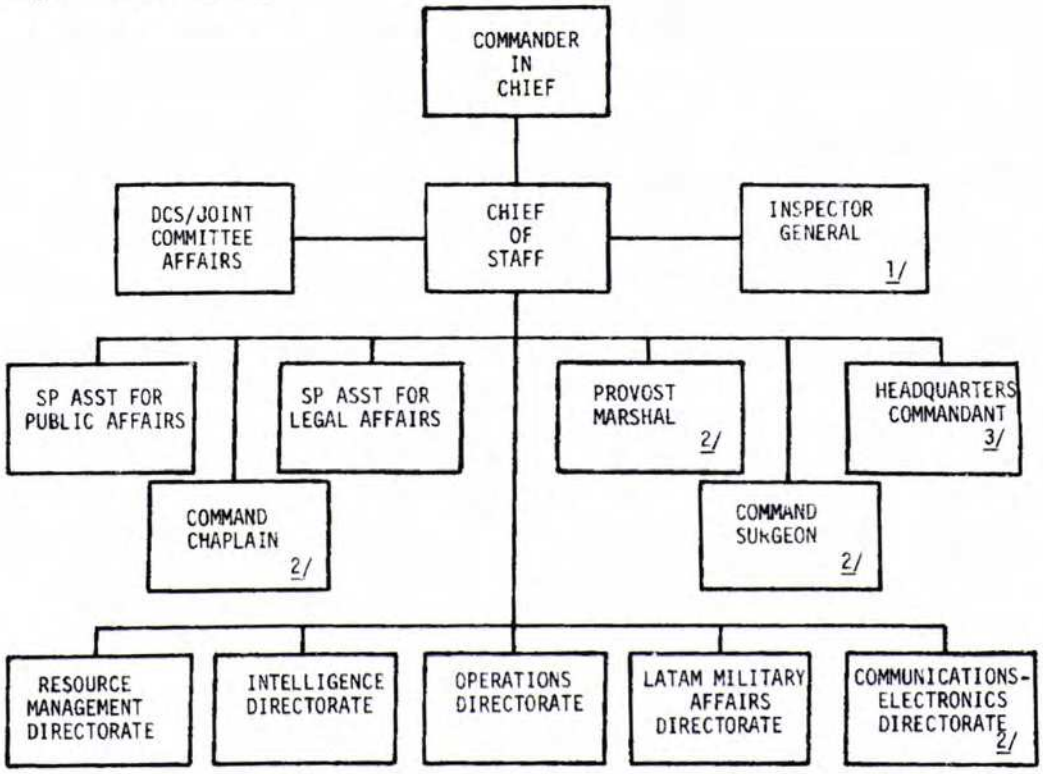
COMMANDER, USAF SOUTHERN AIR DIVISION
Major General Robert B. Tanguy, USAF, 5 April 1977

HEADQUARTERS, US SOUTHERN COMMAND



1/ Additional duty of the Chief of Staff
2/ Dual-hat, performed by the 193d Inf Bde (CZ) staff
3/ Provided by the 193d Inf Bde (CZ)

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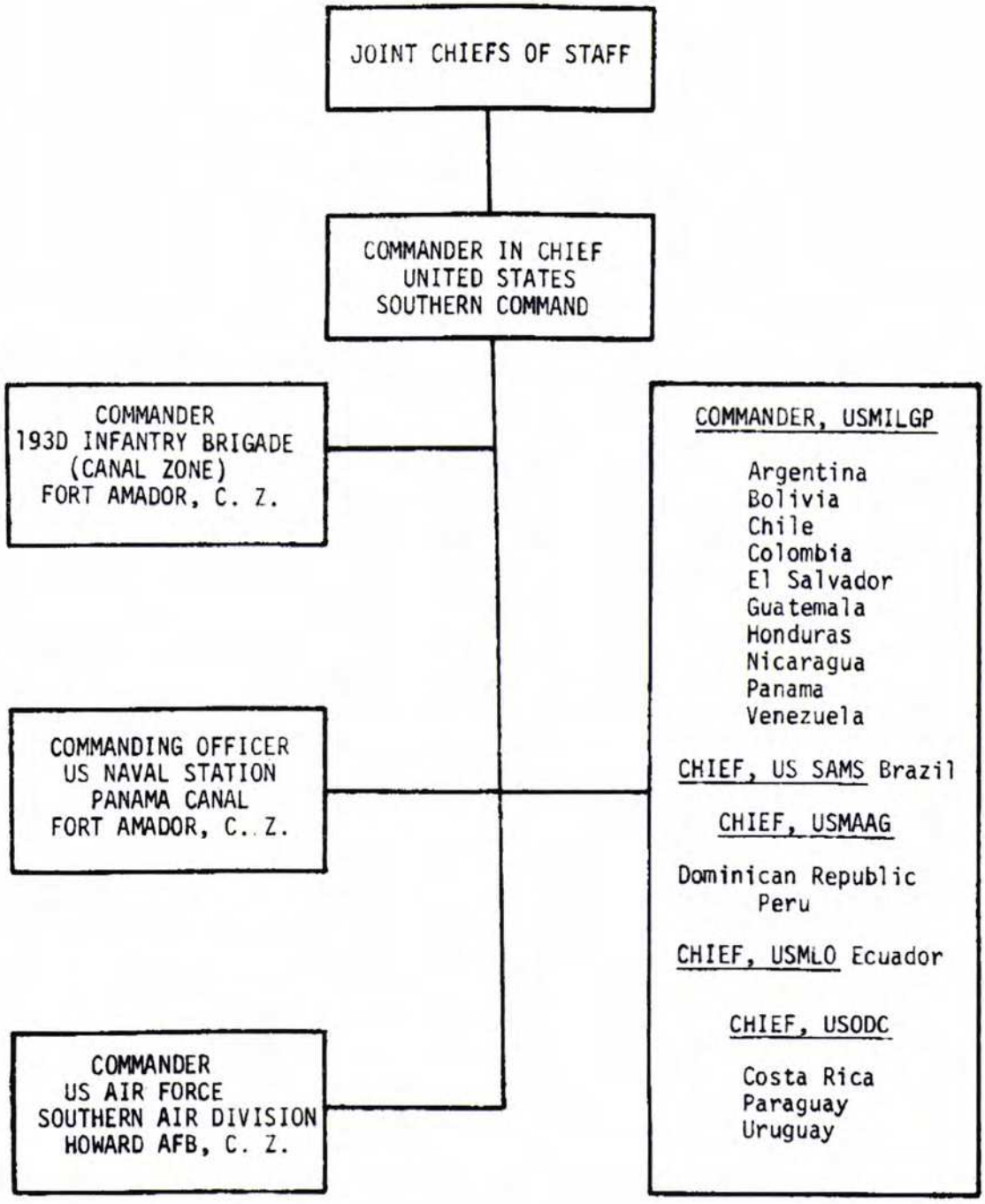
COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS
31 December 1978



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TASKS AND MISSIONS

U ~~(S)~~ AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY. The Commander in Chief, US Southern Command (USCINCSO) is responsible for all normal US military activities in CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA (except MEXICO) other than air defense and protection of sea lines of communications. For security assistance and service mission training only, the USCINCSO area of responsibility is expanded to include ~~MEXICO, HAITI and the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC~~. ALL OF LATIN AMERICA. 1/

U ~~(S)~~ MISSIONS. The primary mission of the US Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) is defense of the PANAMA CANAL ~~and CANAL ZONE~~. Other USSOUTHCOM missions are to plan for and execute contingency operations within the assigned area of responsibility as directed, to include disaster relief, search and rescue, evacuation of US noncombatants, and combined operations with other signatories of the Rio Pact. USCINCSO also acts as the senior US military representative in LATIN AMERICA and administers the military aspects of the Security Assistance Program. 2/

1/ DOD Directive 5132.3, as amended, and SM-365-75, Unified Command Plan.

2/ JCS Pub 2, Unified Action Armed Forces; Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan, FY 1979; and DOD Directive 5132.3, OPCIT.

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MAJOR CONTINGENCY PLANS

U ~~(S)~~ USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100 - Evacuation of Noncombatants and Disaster Relief. Major revision was begun in October to expand this concept plan to cover all contingency operations by US military forces in LATIN AMERICA other than defense of the PANAMA CANAL, and to incorporate changes as a result of treaty implementation. Revision and coordination among subordinate and supporting commands are expected to be complete in April 1979, at which time the plan will be submitted to the JCS for approval. USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100, April 1974, with Change 2, March 1976, will remain in effect until JCS approval of the revised plan or 1 October 1979, whichever occurs later.

U ~~(S)~~ USCINCSO OPLAN 6500 - Defense of the PANAMA CANAL and CANAL ZONE. Major revisions to Appendix 1, Annex A (TPFDL) were completed and published in March. A revised Appendix 5, Annex C (UW) was published in July and approved by the JCS in December. Since the US retains primary responsibility for canal defense under the treaty, and must be prepared to protect the canal's vital installations and US lives and property, unilaterally if necessary, the plan will be revised to incorporate the changed JSCP tasking and treaty-driven modifications. A coordinating draft, to include TPFDD, will be submitted to subordinate and supporting commands for comment by July 1979.

U ~~(S)~~ USCINCSO CONPLAN 6700 - Combined Defense of the PANAMA CANAL. This plan provides the conceptual basis upon which military commanders of both US and Panamanian forces will prepare their orders for combined defense of the PANAMA CANAL. It was forwarded to the JCS for approval in March, and approved, with JCS revisions, for use in negotiations and bilateral planning in July. However, formal authority to release to PANAMA information classified at the level of the plan has not yet been delegated to USCINCSO. Detailed negotiations and bilateral planning must await this authorization.

U ~~(S)~~ JTF OSPREY CONPLAN 6500 - Unconventional Warfare and Special Operations to Support Defense of the PANAMA CANAL and CANAL ZONE. This supporting plan was approved by USCINCSO and published in October.

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SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

U ~~(C)~~ General. Despite a growing appreciation for the potential strategic value of LATIN AMERICA to the US, regional security assistance relationships continued to deteriorate during 1978. The Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment went into effect on 30 September, cutting ARGENTINA off from all military assistance, and all SA program funds for NICARAGUA and PARAGUAY were deleted by subsequent Congressional action. Thus, these nations joined BRAZIL, CHILE, EL SALVADOR, URUGUAY and GUATEMALA on the list of nations who have declined or been restricted to some extent from US security assistance programs. As a result of these actions and US conventional arms transfer restraint policies, regional program levels have reached their lowest point in recent years, while third-country sales to LATAM nations have mushroomed. On the brighter side, FMS cash sales increased somewhat, reflecting a greater self-sufficiency on the part of some LATAM countries, and single-line funding was secured for the Canal Zone Military Schools (CZMS).

U ~~(C)~~ Regional Objectives. The LATAM regional objectives are as follows:

- Preserve a predominance of independent, self-sustaining LATAM countries favorably disposed to the US.

- Maintain a strong and cooperative inter-American system with emphasis on an effective collective security function.

- Maintain protection of the PANAMA CANAL.

- Preclude the growth of military influence by the SOVIET UNION and other opponent countries.

- Maintain the US as the primary foreign military influence.

- Maintain and enhance cooperative relations with the LATAM Armed Forces.

- Assist in developing and maintaining necessary military capabilities to provide for internal security and to counteract externally-supported subversive activities.

(U) 1978 Security Assistance Legislation. The International Security Assistance Act of 1978 was signed into law on 26 September 1978. The total number of military overseas management personnel was reduced to 790 (from 865), and LATIN AMERICA was subsequently allocated 92. Eight additional defense attaches worldwide were authorized to perform security assistance management functions should it be deemed necessary. Though NICARAGUA and PARAGUAY were not excluded from programs by name, funds for those two nations were cut from the authorizations enacted. All previous legislative country restrictions remained in effect. The Appropriations Bill signed on 18 October 1978 included a provision that any country more than one

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year in arrears on payments to the USG for loans made by AID or for FMS direct or guaranteed credits, would be ineligible for FY 79 IMET or FMS credits until the deficit was cleared or the loan renegotiated. This provision could have repercussions for those nations who have had recent arrearage problems, such as the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, PANAMA and COLOMBIA.

(U) FMS. A recap of the FY 78 FMS Credit Program for LATAM is shown below:

FMS SUMMARY
($M)

COUNTRY	CREDIT PROGRAM	AGREEMENTS	DELIVERIES
Argentina	-	5.3	11.0
Bolivia	-	-	.1
Brazil	-	16.5	8.3
Chile	-	-	12.0
Colombia	51.0	7.7	1.9
Costa Rica	-	-	.1
Dom Rep	1.0	-	.1
Ecuador	10.0	28.3	7.8
El Salvador	-	*	.6
Guatemala	-	2.7	2.4
Haiti	.5	-	.3
Honduras	2.5	.9	.5
Jamaica	-	*	.1
Mexico	-	2.0	.5
Nicaragua	-	*	.8
Panama	-	.1	.2
Paraguay	-	*	.1
Peru	8.0	13.1	13.9
Uruguay	-	.1	1.2
Venezuela	-	4.1	4.5
Total:	73.0	80.8	66.4

*Less than $50,000.

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The large amount ($51.0M) programmed for COLOMBIA is misleading because it includes an allowance for the FY 77 program that had to be cancelled because the agreement was not signed in time. The $14.0M that originally was programmed for BOLIVIA was not approved because of political instability surrounding the August elections. The DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and PANAMA declined an offer for $1.0M each because of economic uncertainties, and these amounts were reprogrammed for COLOMBIA. The $2.5M originally programmed for NICARAGUA was withdrawn because of political instability and human rights considerations. This amount was also reprogrammed for COLOMBIA.

(U) Training. Twelve LATAM nations participated in the 1978 IMET program, enrolling students in CANAL ZONE and CONUS training courses and schools. GUATEMALA, which had earlier declined any aid or sale of military equipment, had a change of heart and is now being considered with a requested dollar line of $250,000 for FY 80 IMET. A joint State/Defense team reviewed the funding problems of the three CZMS: Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA), Small Craft Instruction and Technical Team (SCIATT), and the United States Army School of the Americas (USARSA). The team had two options: to resolve the funding problems or to close the schools. The team was favorably impressed by the operation of the schools, and recommended that the fenced-funds concept be continued through FY 78. For FY 79, the team recommended that the operation of the schools be covered by a single-line item in the Security Assistance Congressional Presentation Document (CPD) for fixed costs, and a course tuition charge covering variable costs. These recommendations, approved by the Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance on 31 May 78, will insure continuation of this valuable contribution toward maintaining a favorable US-Latin American relationship.

Congress appears intent on limiting US involvement in security assistance, as evidenced by the reduction of IMET funding worldwide. The effect on the LATAM region has been to alter country training priorities. Some countries have reduced inputs to high cost CONUS courses in order to preserve lower cost technical courses. Others have accelerated self-sufficiency in technical training in order to preserve professional management courses. The net result is a reduction in IMET funds available to support CZMS.

The ratification of the PANAMA CANAL Treaty has brought the funding problem to a head. Effective 1 October 1979, when the treaty goes into effect, FT GULICK, the present location of USARSA, will become an area of joint military coordination. The treaty further provides that the future of USARSA will be jointly decided between the US and PANAMA within five years after treaty implementation (1984).

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IAAFA and SCIATT could continue to operate unaffected until the year 2000 because they are located on military installations that will remain under US control during the duration of the treaty. However, they will be undoubtedly affected by USARSA funding decisions. PANAMA will want to play a larger role in operating the Schools in the treaty period, especially in the case of USARSA. Although BG Torrijos had displayed various degrees of enthusiasm over the continuation of USARSA, he realizes the international prestige that could accrue if PANAMA could claim some of the credit for operating a high-quality, multi-national military school. However, PANAMA cannot afford to finance the school, and the US is reluctant to relinquish control while paying the bills.

The Guest Instructor Program at the CZMS continued as a controversial issue due to the participation of instructors from countries with human rights difficulties. At the end of the year, policy guidance permitted these individuals to complete their tours, but prohibited new instructors from any country with these problems. Guest instructors participating at CZMS during 1978 were as follows: USARSA, 18 officers and 9 enlisted; IAAFA, 2 officers and 4 enlisted; SCIATT, none.

USARSA provided the majority of training for LATAM students, graduating 897 officers, cadets and enlisted personnel. NICARAGUA was the principal user, with 259 trainees. BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA and ECUADOR also sent large contingents.

IAAFA graduated 723 officers, cadets and enlisted personnel. ECUADOR continues to be the heaviest user of IAAFA, with 390 trainees, or over half the total enrollment. PERU and HONDURAS were the next largest users.

SCIATT graduated 65 officers and enlisted personnel. The DOMINICAN REPUBLIC was the largest user of SCIATT, with 28 graduates.

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TRAINING ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY COUNTRY
(STUDENTS TRAINED)

COUNTRY	CZMS	CONUS	TOTAL
Bolivia	190	39	229
Colombia	219	41	260
Dom Rep	63	30	93
Ecuador	345	61	406
Haiti	0	21	21
Honduras	218	4	222
Mexico	7	32	39
Nicaragua	302	7	309
Panama	88	10	98
Paraguay	82	62	144
Peru	93	58	151
Venezuela	56*	31*	87
Total:	1,663	396	2,059

*Includes 38 Total FMS.

(U) IMET Study. This study provided for the Secretary of Defense information on (1) a priority ranking of IMET training objectives for each country for FY 79 and FY 80; (2) consideration of type training that would be most beneficial to each country; (3) the effects of reduced MAAG staffing on country-level program management; (4) the relative value of mobile training teams (MTTs), and (5) the feasibility of reducing the percentage of IMET spent on travel and living allowances. The USSOUTHCOM review indicated that the US should pursue a program which will promote a better understanding of the US, including its people, political system and other institutions, promoting effective and mutually beneficial relations and supporting the attainment of US foreign policy goals and objectives. Specific training objectives can be prioritized by the US Military Groups and provide the greatest support toward attaining US goals and objectives. IMET accomplishes a highly useful and forceful purpose, the result of which is achievement of US foreign policy goals and objectives through the meaningful by-product of hemispheric solidarity. CZMS make a significant contribution toward achievement of these goals and objectives, but it must be preceded by the impetus of host country use of IMET authorized funds. This in turn calls for sufficient country level authorized funds to assure continuation and utilization of the IMET program, whether for CONUS, MTT or Canal Zone military schooling.

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(U) Joint Program Assessment Memorandum (JPAM). An examination of 1977 and 1978 security assistance reporting requirements revealed considerable redundancy and overlap. To eliminate redundancy, strengthen estimates, allow field participation in the zero base budgeting process, and economize on reporting, State and Defense agreed in FY 79 to revise and consolidate field reporting requirements.

Beginning in FY 79, there were only two scheduled security assistance reports: (a) an annual integrated assessment of security assistance submitted on 1 May and (b) an annual 15 December submission for the CPD. The 1 May report replaced separate country team submissions for the MSAP and JPAM. The projections contained in this planning document reflected the best estimate of potential requirements throughout the planning period.

(U) MILGP Commanders' Conference, 1978. LtGen D. P. McAuliffe, Commander in Chief, USSOUTHCOM, hosted the 1978 MILGP Commanders' Conference during the week of 13-17 February. MILGP Commanders from seventeen Latin American countries, plus DAOs from MEXICO and HAITI took part in the conference, along with military and civilian officials from WASHINGTON, D.C. and USSOUTHCOM.

A wide range of subjects important to the operations and responsibilities of the seventeen MILGPs in LATIN AMERICA were discussed.

Principal speakers were: [redacted] (b)(6) Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, Department of State, who discussed US Foreign Policy Toward LATIN AMERICA; [redacted] (b)(6) Director of Operations, Defense Security Assistance Agency, who spoke about Security Assistance Trends; RADM Gordon J. Schuller, USN, Director of Inter-American Region, ISA, who addressed The Future of Security Assistance and its Role in LATIN AMERICA; and LtGen Arnold Braswell, Director, J-5, JCS, who spoke about US National Security Issues and LATIN AMERICA. [redacted] (b)(6) Deputy Chief of Mission, PANAMA, briefed the conferees on the PANAMA CANAL Treaties.

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JOINT COMBINED EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL JOINT/COMBINED EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES (U):

U ~~(C)~~ HALCON VISTA XIII - COLOMBIA. This exercise, a joint/combined coastal surveillance/intercept exercise was scheduled for 18-24 June 1978. The Colombian Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force were to participate along with certain Colombian paramilitary organizations such as customs and law enforcement agencies, civil defense units and the Civil Air Patrol. A planning conference was held 28-29 March in CARTAGENA and US support requirements were identified. Participation by two USNR P-3 patrol aircraft was requested by USCINCSO and approved by CNO. Arrangements were completed for communications equipment and technicians from the 1978th Communications Group to support the exercise. On 23 May, the Colombian Navy officially notified USCINCSO that the operation would have to be cancelled since a recent unprogrammed high priority operation (anti-drug smuggling campaign) had depleted their operating funds for HALCON VISTA and remaining exercise funds were being directed toward UNITAS XIX.

U ~~(C)~~ HALCON VISTA XIII - VENEZUELA. This exercise was conducted 11-17 September by VENEZUELA, with limited US support, to refine surveillance/intercept procedures and coordination of joint and combined forces employing effective communications techniques. VENEZUELA had not participated in this exercise series since 1975. The exercise concept involved infiltration of aggressor personnel from the sea by submarine, with patrol boat support, to attack a selected target airfield. Friendly ground, naval and air forces, including three USNR P-3 aircraft, with crews and ground support elements, attempted to detect and intercept the infiltrating force. USMILGP VENEZUELA assisted in all phases of the exercise. USSOUTHCOM representatives participated in the planning conferences and provided essential communications support and an observer during the actual conduct of the exercise. Despite the aggressor success in penetrating the screening forces, the exercise was an unqualified success in terms of the training value derived and the good will achieved.

U ~~(C)~~ UNITAS XIX. UNITAS XIX was a CINCLANT sponsored, four and one half month clockwise circumnavigation of SOUTH AMERICA consisting of combined underway operations and in-port professional and representational activities. The US Navy Task Group operated with the navies of BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, and conducted exercises with the TRINIDAD and TOBAGO Coast Guard and the Royal Netherlands Navy. The nature and complexity of training operations were tailored to the capabilities and desires of the participants. Major disappointments of the deployment were the last minute cancellation of participation in PHASE TWO by the Brazilian Air Force, the withdrawal of ARGENTINA for the second consecutive year, and CHILE'S early termination of the bilateral phase and cancellation of their participation in the planned trilateral phase with PERU. Otherwise, UNITAS XIX continued the trend of more intensive operations at sea and increased professional exchanges

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in port. During UNITAS XIX, it was reaffirmed that the navies of BRAZIL, CHILE, and PERU are still capable of augmenting the US in sea control missions in the SOUTH ATLANTIC and SOUTH PACIFIC. The Ecuadorian Navy is steadily improving and should be able to expand their existing coastal defense capability to provide an adequate defense of the seaward approaches to GUAYAQUIL. The navies of COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA, and URUGUAY are not capable of integrating in any appreciable strength with US forces in significant joint at-sea operations. Nevertheless, all these countries possess ports, anchorages, airfields and support facilities which would be invaluable to the US under a wide range of circumstances.

U ~~(C)~~ CONDECA/COPECODECA. The Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) and its Permanent Commission (COPECODECA) did not carry out any significant regional activities during 1978. The continuing border problem between EL SALVADOR and HONDURAS, the breaking of diplomatic relations between PANAMA and GUATEMALA over statements made by General Torrijos supporting Belizean independence, the rift between COSTA RICA and NICARAGUA, and US Congressional action to reduce or eliminate security assistance programs to several member countries mitigated against meaningful gains in Central American unity. In May 1978, MG Otto Spiegeler Noriega, Minister of Defense of GUATEMALA and President of CONDECA, advised USCINCSO by letter that, in view of United States cancellation of assistance for foreign training exercises, working relationships between USSOUTHCOM and COPECODECA were suspended. Although an apparent agreement was reached to reestablish working relationships during a USCINCSO visit to GUATEMALA in November 1978, at years end USSOUTHCOM efforts to arrange a liaison visit to COPECODECA were unsuccessful.

U ~~(C)~~ US/PANAMA GN COMBINED TRAINING. Large scale combined training exercises with the GN have not yet materialized for a variety of reasons. However, 1978 did bring an increase in small scale combined activities. These included maintenance, communications, law enforcement and small arms training as well as weapons and athletic competition. During the last quarter, coordination between the GN and the 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) increased significantly regarding the conduct of conventional battalion-level ARTEPs at RIO HATO, a GN-owned training area, and GN participation in the exercises.

US UNILATERAL TRAINING AND COMMAND POST EXERCISES 1978

U ~~(C)~~ BLUE HORIZON - No-Notice Reaction Tests. The 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) conducted 55 Operational Readiness Exercises (ORE) of squad to company size during 1978. These exercises tested the abilities and reaction times of ground defense elements to secure one or more of the 49 vital installations identified in USCINCSO OPLAN 6500.

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U ~~(S)~~ ELITE TROOPER 78/FUNNEL WATCH II. ELITE TROOPER, a JCS sponsored command post exercise (CPX), was conducted 3-8 April 1978. Simultaneously, FUNNEL WATCH II, a USSOUTHCOM sponsored CPX, was conducted as an integral part of the JCS exercise. The purpose of these exercises was to test reactions, plans, procedures and the inter-play between Headquarters, USSOUTHCOM, JCS and the service component headquarters in the USSOUTHCOM area of responsibility. These exercises provided a valuable opportunity for participating agencies to exercise support for USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100 in an evacuation scenario.

U ~~(S)~~ NIFTY NUGGET 78/KLONG TRANSIT I. NIFTY NUGGET 78, a JCS sponsored CPX was conducted 10-30 October 1978. KLONG TRANSIT I, a USSOUTHCOM sponsored CPX was conducted 16-19 October 1978 as an integral part of the JCS exercise. The JCS exercise was designed to test military service and joint plans and procedures for mobilization and deployment. The KLONG TRANSIT I scenario was integrated into the overall JCS exercise with the purpose of requiring augmentation forces for the exercise of the canal. During the period 16-19 October 1978, Headquarters, USSOUTHCOM and its components participated in both exercises with full Crisis Action Teams. Participation was reduced for the remainder of NIFTY NUGGET.

U ~~(S)~~ BLACK FURY I. This exercise was a JCS-coordinated, USCINCSO-sponsored, Joint Field Training Exercise to test contingency plans for CONUS augmentation. It was to be the first augmentation exercise conducted in the CANAL ZONE in four years. The scenario portrayed a guerrilla threat to the REPUBLIC OF PANAMA and the CANAL ZONE, with substantial support from a hostile world/regional power. Augmentation forces were to be one Infantry Battalion (Air Assault), one Assault Helicopter Company, one Air Cavalry Troop (-), one Attack Fighter Element, and one Forward Air Control Party. By March 1978, it became evident that the sensitive political atmosphere growing out of the Senate debate on ratification of the PANAMA CANAL Treaties would not permit conduct of the exercise as schedule. After consultation with the US Ambassador, USCINCSO cancelled the exercise and a CPX was conducted in its place.

U ~~(S)~~ KIOWA TRAIL 79. This JCS directed, USSOUTHCOM-sponsored, small scale, joint unconventional warfare (UW) exercise was conducted from 15 November to 2 December. The unilateral, low-visibility exercise, employing UW and special operations (SO) forces of USSOUTHCOM, Atlantic Command (LANTCOM) and Readiness Command (REDCOM), was the first such exercise to be conducted in the CANAL ZONE. The primary purpose of the exercise was to examine and evaluate the validity of concepts and procedures for the employment of UW forces in the defense of the PANAMA CANAL. The exercise results validated these concepts.

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SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR)

(U) During 1978, the USSOUTHCOM agent for SAR operations, the US Air Force Southern Air Division (USAFSO), processed 103 SAR incidents, of which 38 developed into SAR missions. A total of 29 search missions were undertaken. Twenty-three search missions involved the location/recovery of surface vessels and their crews; one involved searching for a drowned aircraft; one involved four children stranded on VENADO ISLAND; one mission included 32 sorties in search of victims of flooding in COSTA RICA; one mission was to search for a Swiss Scientist in COSTA RICA; one was conducted for a drowning victim near VENADO BEACH; and one mission involved the rescue of two men adrift in a raft. Nine MEDEVAC missions were flown. A total of 19 lives were saved as a direct result of US rescue efforts in the USCINCSO area of responsibility in 1978. Ninety-nine other persons were assisted. Eighty-nine sorties were flown to support the SAR effort, for a total of 264.6 flying hours.

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DISASTER RELIEF

(U) During 1978, the United States Southern Command responded to seven requests for assistance as a result of natural or man-made disasters. In addition, USSOUTHCOM monitored the assistance rendered by other US agencies to three more calls for disaster assistance.

(U) ZAIRE. USSOUTHCOM was requested on 17 July 1978 by the US Department of State to ship 796 human remains pouches held in the USAID/OFDA disaster relief stockpile to LUBUMBASHI, ZAIRE. Pouches were prepared for shipment and dispatched from TOCUMEN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, PANAMA on 24 July 1978 via commercial airplane. The shipment was delayed enroute and arrived in LUBUMBASHI on 17 August 1978.

(U) BELIZE. On 20 September 1978 Hurricane Greta struck the Central American countries of BELIZE and HONDURAS. The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) tasked USSOUTHCOM to provide disaster relief assistance to BELIZE. Two C-130 flights were dispatched from HOWARD AFB with disaster relief supplies, a three-man assistance team from the 193d Infantry Brigade and food and medicines from the CANAL ZONE and HONDURAS. The three-man team provided technical assistance and instructions to citizens of STANN CREEK, BELIZE on the operation of two AID 15 KW generators flown from the CANAL ZONE. The team remained in BELIZE until 27 September 1978. None of the AID supplies and equipment was returned.

(U) HONDURAS. As a result of Hurricane Greta, the USSOUTHCOM provided considerable assistance to HONDURAS. JCS tasked this headquarters to provide a Disaster Area Survey Team (DAST) and supplies and equipment from both US Army assets and the AID Disaster Relief Stockpile. A thirteen-man DAST made up of soldiers from 3d Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group (Abn) and airmen from the 24th Composite Wing arrived at PUERTO LIMPERA, HONDURAS on 24 September 1978. A total of eight C-130 sorties were flown during the disaster relief operation. In addition to the DAST, one water purification unit, two generators, five water pumps, 2,000 cots, 3,000 sheets, 500 tents, 200 water cans and water purification chemicals and tablets were flown to HONDURAS. All DAST personnel were returned to the CANAL ZONE by 5 October 1978. All equipment, except for the water purification unit, two generators and two water cans, was donated to HONDURAS.

(U) COSTA RICA. The Costa Rican Government requested disaster relief assistance through the US Office of Defense Cooperation located in SAN JOSE. Heavy rains in the southern portion of the country created flooding and isolated numerous small villages in the area. Fifteen personnel from the 24th Composite Wing departed for COSTA RICA on 24 October 1978 with two US Air Force helicopters and one air control aircraft to assist in search and rescue operations. All personnel and equipment were returned to the CANAL ZONE by 28 October 1978.

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(U) CHILE. On 6 October 1978, a US Navy C-118 aircraft attached to the UNITAS XIX Task Force crashed in the vicinity of SANTIAGO, CHILE. Sixteen passengers, all US Navy personnel, were killed. USSOUTHCOM was tasked to assist the USMILGP CHILE in moving the remains from CHILE to CONUS. A three-man assistance team made up of personnel from HQ, USSOUTHCOM and the 193d Infantry Brigade departed on 6 October 1978 aboard a C-130 aircraft. They returned on 8 October with the remains, which were immediately transferred to a C-141 aircraft bound for DOVER AFB, DELAWARE. On 15 October, additional remains and personal effects were discovered at the crash site. A Navy P-3 aircraft supporting UNITAS XIX flew the additional remains to HOWARD AFB on 18 October. Remains were forwarded to DOVER AFB aboard an Air Force C-141 aircraft.

(U) NICARAGUA. Internal civil strife and the disruption of public utilities caused the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to request assistance from the US State Department. SECSTATE responded to the request and directed that six generators located in the AID/OFDA Disaster Relief stockpile in PANAMA be prepared for permanent transfer to NICARAGUA. The 193d Infantry Brigade prepared the equipment for shipment and issued all items on 24 November to representatives of the ICRC. Items were moved aboard ICRC-provided motor transport.

(U) PARAGUAY. American Embassy, ASUNCION requested medical assistance from USSOUTHCOM. One hundred units of measle vaccine and 300 units of polio vaccine were required to assist in a civilian innoculation program. US Army Medical Department Activity, CANAL ZONE provided the vaccine, prepared it for shipment and delivered it to HOWARD AFB. The vaccines were flown to PARAGUAY aboard a US Air Force C-141 aircraft on 27 December 1978.

Three other disasters were monitored by USSOUTHCOM. During May 1978, in GEORGETOWN, GUYANA, a severe electrical power crisis, because of generator failures, required US technical assistance. Assistance was provided by US Army personnel from FT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA. USSOUTHCOM was prepared to furnish logistic support if requested. During April 1978, severe flooding occurred in eastern PERU. The US Ambassador declared a disaster; however, no requirement for outside country assistance was necessary. During April and May 1978, USSOUTHCOM was alerted by the State Department to the possibility of providing blankets and shelters from the USAID/OFDA stockpile to LEBANON. As a result of the civil war, temporary shelters were required by the local populace. Assistance was rendered from AID shelters in LEGHORN, ITALY and CONUS. No assistance from USSOUTHCOM was necessary.

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PREPARATION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL TREATY

(U) During the first quarter of 1978, USSOUTHCOM planning for implementation of the PANAMA CANAL Treaty proceeded simultaneously with the Senate debates on the treaties. The numerous unilateral and bilateral requirements delegated to the US Forces in the treaty documents were grouped into major functional areas. Under the supervision of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Joint Committee Affairs (DCS/JCA), planning responsibilities were delegated to the components and various staff agencies in USSOUTHCOM. Although the GOP was not invited to participate in bilateral planning at this time, the functional groups prepared and coordinated the US positions which would guide the USSOUTHCOM team in Joint Committee proceedings. Much of the planning effort at that time was devoted to refining previous treaty related cost estimates, including unit relocation construction figures, so that the services' budgetary and staffing processes could be completed. Concurrent planning by the Panama Canal Company/Canal Zone Government (PCC/CZG) contributed to the refinement of costs associated with the assumption of functions formerly performed by those organizations. These PCC/CZG associated estimates included costs of construction already programmed by the CZG, most significantly for the hospitals and schools, with expenditures distributed over the first five years of the treaty's life. Special care was taken throughout this period not to initiate any actions which would pre-judge the outcome of the Senate debates.

(U) The Senate ratified the Treaty concerning the permanent neutrality and operations of the PANAMA CANAL on 16 March 1978. The PANAMA CANAL Treaty was ratified on 18 April 1978. In spite of the favorable votes, USSOUTHCOM was still constrained in implementation preparations by the requirement that Congress appropriate funds to effect the changes mandated by the Treaty and implementing agreements. This financial constraint continued throughout 1978, with the exception that $10.9 million in Secretary of Defense contingency funds was released in early November for essential construction that had to occur during the 1978-79 dry season, if Army elements were to accomplish the necessary relocations by 1 October 1979, the date of the Treaty's entry into force.

(U) The highlight of the second quarter was President Carter's visit to PANAMA for the symbolic exchange of the Instruments of Ratification on 16 June 1978. During this period, planning was initiated to coordinate command relationships with the service components and other US Defense organizations in PANAMA, and to develop procedures necessary to interface with Panamanian and other US Government agencies in planning for and implementing the Treaty. In late June, a USSOUTHCOM team briefed members of the Joint Staff, the Operations Deputies (OPS DEPS) and others on the progress of that planning, and submitted a written plan outlining the structure of the coordination mechanism. Following treaty ratification, exploratory meetings were held with representatives of the GOP to

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discuss the formal structure of the Combined Board and Joint Committee. In addition, USSOUTHCOM representatives attended PCC/CZG meetings with GOP representatives to determine the potential impact on DOD activities of functions transferred from PCC/CZG to the GOP. At the same time, information briefings were held, in conjunction with the PCC/CZG, for all employee groups which were to be transferred to DOD from that organization. These groups included postal, schools and hospital employees.

(U) In the third quarter, the US initiated a coordinated approach to treaty implementation planning through the PANAMA Review Committee (consisting of the Ambassador, the Canal Zone Governor and USCINCSO). Conferences with the GOP's "National Commission to Organize the Implementation of the Treaty", which was formally inaugurated on 24 August, established common planning goals and procedures. In preparation for activation of the Joint Committee upon entry into force, a high level organization called the "Joint Working Committee", representing the Panamanian National Commission and the USSOUTHCOM Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Joint Committee Affairs, was established as the arena for tentative binational agreements. Working level subcommittees, composed of members of USSOUTHCOM and the component commands, were established to meet with their Panamanian counterparts to develop detailed plans. In matters that will affect both US civilian and military communities in the post-treaty era, the discussions included PCC/CZG representatives. Once again, care was taken to ensure that no implementation occurred until properly authorized. As a result of this increased binational interaction, a continuing improvement in military relations with the Guardia Nacional (GN) was experienced. For example, the command received several invitations to participate in GN sponsored events, in addition to increased cordiality on the individual level.

(U) In October, a change in implementation preparations occurred when the GOP announced the assumption by the GN of full responsibility for dealing with USSOUTHCOM on all Treaty related matters, to include the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). The GN G-3 became the Chief of the Panamanian side of the Joint Working Committee (the precursor of the Joint Committee), and designated a largely new team of representatives--both GN officers and technicians from the civilian sector--to the various functional subcommittees. The GN accepted not only the Joint Working Committee structure, but work already completed with the GOP's National Commission as well. Agreement was reached with the GN representatives on an operating charter for the Joint Working Committee, and each of the subcommittees prepared objectives and milestones to guide its work until entry into force of the Treaty. The ten subcommittees of the Joint Working Committee and subordinate sections were established as follows:

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1. LANDS AND WATERS SUBCOMMITTEE

   A. Surveys
   B. Land Use Licensing
   C. Military Community Support Facilities and Real Property Transfers
   D. Environmental
   E. Housing
   F. Historical Monuments

2. PORTS AND RAILROAD SUBCOMMITTEE

3. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION SUBCOMMITTEE

4. COMMUNITY SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

   A. Health and Sanitation
   B. Schools
   C. Postal Services

5. PUBLIC SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

   A. Power
   B. Water
   C. Sewers
   D. Garbage, Trash Collection and Street Cleaning
   E. Roads and Streets
   F. Fire Protection

6. TELECOMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

7. CUSTOMS AND TAXATION MATTERS SUBCOMMITTEE

8. LEGAL SUBCOMMITTEE

9. PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION SUBCOMMITTEE

   A. Civilian Employment
   B. Employee Documentation
   C. Social Security

10. LAW ENFORCEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

   A. Licensing and Registration
   B. Police

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(U) Initial minor disagreements focused on the interpretation of various terms in the treaty. For example, simple definitions of Spanish and English words were questioned. Despite these expected minor obstacles, there was marked success in the subcommittees. Of special note was the work of the Surveys and Housing sections of the Lands and Waters Subcommittee, the Law Enforcement Subcommittee and the Social Security Section of the Personnel Administration Subcommittee.

(U) A major initiative undertaken in the US unilateral arena during November was the convening of a conference at USSOUTHCOM, to discuss the development of the US position on the issue of the extension of privileges to groups not provided for in the Treaty documents.

(U) During December, further changes occurred within the Panamanian civilian structure for Treaty implementation. The GOP's creation of the autonomous agency, the Panama Canal Authority, to replace the "National Commission to Organize the Implementation of the Treaty" had no apparent impact on the planning activities of the two countries' military establishments. Although Panamanian Law Number 66 revised the superstructure of the GOP Treaty implementation organization, the subcommittees devoted to Article IV (SOFA) matters remained unchanged. Similarly, the earlier uncertainty surrounding the appointment of a director general in no way affected the GN involvement in the Treaty implementation process. When the membership of the Panama Canal Authority's executive committee was finally announced on 21 December, the GN G-3 LtCol Armando Contreras, was included despite the fact that Law Number 66 specifically limited that organ to the director general, three civilian cabinet members, and two "citizens".

(U) A trend on the part of the GOP in the Treaty implementation process that had been observed in November was intensified in December: Panama Canal Authority civilian subcommittee members and their GN-designated counterparts were working in close coordination and, in more cases than November, individual Panamanian civilians were holding the same positions in both organizations. For example, in the legal and telecommunications functional areas, the Panamanian experts working with Article III and those involved in Article IV matters decided to conduct meetings jointly. These developments indicated that the GN was continuing its effort to place the most technically qualified specialists available in contact with USSOUTHCOM treaty implementors.

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(U) By December, decisions on sensitive issues were systematically beginning to occur. The most noteworthy to that time took place on 12 December when USCINCSO and LtCol Contreras verbally agreed on policy concerning the transfer of USSOUTHCOM housing to PANAMA. By year's end, some functional subcommittees were clearly processing faster than others; however, all groups had begun to work together. Of special significance was the surveying of lands in US Armed Forces controlled areas (within the limitations placed upon such activity as a result of pre-implementation constraints) and the numerous subcommittee meetings that took place for the purpose of planning for police operations such as combined patrols, vehicle registration, physical security, and MP training.

(U) As the new year approached, the most critical requirements in Treaty implementation planning were the expeditious passage by the US Congress of implementing legislation (especially in the civilian personnel area) and the appropriation of funds for Treaty-related construction costs.

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USSOUTHCOM MILITARY REPRESENTATIONAL ACTIVITIES

(U) Significant Trips. Significant trips are defined as those trips made by the Commander in Chief to Latin American countries. A chronological listing of trips made by the Commander in Chief during calendar year 1978 follows:

COUNTRY	DATE
Argentina	4-11 Apr
Dominican Republic	14-18 Aug
Costa Rica	17-20 Sep
El Salvador	27-29 Nov
Guatemala	29 Nov - 3 Dec
Nicaragua	21 Dec

(U) Important Visitors. A chronological listing of important visitors for calendar year 1978 is as follows:

VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
Congressional Delegation (CODEL) BAKER Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-TN) Senator Edwin J. (Jake) Garn (R-UT) Senator John H. Chafee (R-RI)	3-7 Jan
CODEL GOLDWATER Senator Barry M. Goldwater (R-AZ), Vice Chairman, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence	5-9 Jan
CODEL BAUMAN Representative Robert E. Bauman (R-MD)	5-11 Jan
CODEL SIKES Representative Robert L. F. Sikes (D-FL)	8-10 Jan
LTG Robert M. Shoemaker, USA, Deputy Commander, US Army Forces Command (USFORSCOM)	11-14 Jan
Gen Louis H. Wilson, USMC, Commandant, US Marine Corps	13-14 Jan

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VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
CODEL SPARKMAN Senator John J. Sparkman (D-AL), Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Senator Clifford P. Case (R-NJ) Senator Frank Church (D-ID) Senator Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI) Senator Charles H. Percy (R-IL) Senator Paul S. Sarbanes (D-MD)	17-18 Jan
CODEL CRANSTON Senator Alan Cranston (D-CA), Asst Majority Leader Senator Robert T. Staffor (R-VT) Senator Wendell H. Ford (D-KY Senator Patrick J. Leahy (D-VT) Senator John A. Durkin (D-NH) Senator H. John Heinz, III (R-PA) Senator John Melcher (D-MT) Senator Daniel P. Moyninan (D-NY) Senator Kaneaster Hodges (D-AR)	27-30 Jan
Defense Orientation Conference Association (DOCA)	29 Jan - 2 Feb
Honorable William B. Jones US Ambassador to Haiti	7-10 Feb
LTG Arthur J. Gregg, USA Director, J-4, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)	8-11 Feb
LTG Abner B. Martin, USAF Director, Defense Mapping Agency (DMA)	8-12 Feb
Honorable Clifford L. Alexander, Secretary of the Army/Chairman, Board of Directors, Panama Canal Company	9-12 Feb and 26-28 Oct
Mr. Michael Blumenfeld, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army/Chairman, Canal Zone Civilian Personnel Policy Coordinating Board (CZCPPCB)	9-12 Feb 16-20 May 9-12 Oct 26-28 Oct 5-9 Dec
LTG Arnold N. Braswell, USAF Director, J-5/JCS	15-19 Feb

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VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
LTG Volney F. Warner, USA, Commander, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, NC	18-21 Feb
Honorable Robert E. White US Ambassador to Paraguay	21-22 Feb
Conservative Caucus Representative Marvin H. (Mickey) Edwards (R-OK) Representative David Marriott (R-UT)	22-24 Feb
GEN William G. Moore, Jr., USAF Commander in Chief, Military Airlift Command	27 Feb - 1 Mar
Honorable Robert L. Nelson, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower & Reserve Affairs)	17-23 Mar
Honorable Frank J. Devine US Ambassador to El Salvador	18-21 Apr
Honorable Mari-Luci Jaramillo US Ambassador to Honduras	18-21 Apr
His Excellency, Mario CHARPENTIER Gamboa Minister of Public Security, Costa Rica	25-27 Apr
GEN Jaime SARMIENTO S. Commanding General, Colombian Army	20-21 May
Honorable Jimmy Carter President of the United States	16-17 Jun
Honorable Charles W. Duncan, Jr. Deputy Secretary of Defense	16-17 Jun
GEN Walter T. Kerwin, USA Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army	16-17 Jun
LTG Welborn G. Dolvin, USA (Ret), Department of Defense Representative for Panama Canal Treaty Affairs	16-17 Jun 18-22 Sep 26-28 Oct
CODEL FUQUA Representative Donald Fuqua (D-FL)	6-10 Jul

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VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
(b)(6) Executive Director, Armed Services Department, YMCA's of North America	19-25 Jul FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)
Venezuelan Naval War College - RADM Jesus R. BERTORELLI, Director	30 Jul - 2 Aug
ADM Robert L. J. Long, USN Vice Chief of Staff of Naval Operations	20 Aug
Honorable Davis E. Boster US Ambassador to Guatemala	20-23 Aug
LTG Harold R. Aaron Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency	23-25 Aug
CODEL DICKINSON Representative William L. Dickinson (R-AL)	4-6 Sep
AMB David H. Popper, Special Assistant to Secretary of State for Panama Canal Treaty Affairs	18-22 Sep 26-28 Oct
CODEL HANSEN Representative George V. Hansen (R-ID)	21-22 Sep
LTG James A. Knight, USAF Vice Commander, Tactical Air Command	5-7 Dec
His Excellency, Juan J. ECHEVERRIA Brealey, Minister of Government and Public Security, Costa Rica	5-7 Dec
Mr. Eric Sandstrom, National Commander in Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars	6-9 Dec
ADM John B. Hayes Commandant, United States Coast Guard	8-10 Dec
CODEL Burlison Representative Bill D. Burlison (D-MO), Chairman, Subcommittee on Program and Budget, House Select Committee on Intelligence	13-14 Dec
GEN David C. Jones, USAF Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff	14-16 Dec

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(U) Other Visitors. Including the individuals and groups identified above, HQ, USSOUTHCOM received 390 visitors during the period of the report. Forty-five of the visitors were general officers; 162 were field grade officers; and 179 were civilians (GS-14 or Equiv, and above). Included in the total number of civilians are 19 US Senators and seven US Representatives.

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PART II

STAFF ACTIONS

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PERSONNEL

(U) Manpower Program, Headquarters, US Southern Command, 1978.

(U) The 1 January 1978 approved manpower authorizations for HQ, USSOUTHCOM were:

	OFF	EM	CIV	TOTAL
Command/Chief of Staff	8	2	3	13
Special Asst for Public Affairs	2	1	3	6
Special Asst for Legal Affairs	2	1	1	4
Resource Management Directorate	11	10	6	27
Intelligence Directorate	20	14	4	38
Operations Directorate	23	17	4	44
Latin American Military Affairs Directorate	14	2	3	19
Total:	80	47	24	151

*Totals by military department and category were:

Service	Officers	Enlisted	Civilian	Total
Army	37	25	24	86
Navy	11	7	0	18
Air Force	27	14	0	41
Marine Corps	5	1	0	6
Total:	80	47	24	151

*A total of 153 was reflected on the Joint Manpower Program (JMP) as of 1 January 1978. Air Force enlisted personnel are authorized for US Defense Attache Office (USDAO) MEXICO CITY, MEXICO, and PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI, and administratively counted on the HQ, USSOUTHCOM manning document.

Change 3 to the FY 78 HQ, USSOUTHCOM JMP was published on 12 April 1978. Major manpower actions included:

(U) Establishment on the JMP of the Deputy Chief of Staff - Joint Committee Affairs function with seven manpower authorizations. The function and five manpower spaces were realigned from the Operations Directorate, J3; one authorization was gained from the Latin American Military Affairs Directorate (LAMA) and a one space increase was approved by JCS 5859, 080140Z Apr 78, Headquarters Reorganization, USSOUTHCOM.

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(U) Grade realignments included downgrade of one Army O5 to O4, one Army E8 to E7 and one Air Force E7 to E6 in the Command Group, downgrade of one Navy O4 to O3 in the Resource Management Directorate, upgrade of one Army O4 to O5 in the Analysis Division, Intelligence Directorate, J2 and upgrade of one AF E7 to AF O4 (HUMINT Officer) in the Intelligence Operations and Security Division, J2.

(U) The Assistant Legal Advisor billet, Grade O4 Navy was established. One Navy authorization was realigned from the Latin American Military Affairs Directorate as manpower compensation.

(U) The following significant manpower actions were also accomplished during CY 78:

16 June 1978 - JCS approved addition of eight enlisted spaces to the Automated Systems Division, J3 to support the Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) Remote Terminal. Additional spaces were one AF E7, one each Army, Navy and AF E6, two Army E5 and one Navy E5.

17 July 1978 - JCS approved addition of two civilian spaces to the headquarters. The authorizations were Attorney Advisor, Special Assistant for Legal Affairs, and an Official Translator, Combined Board, J3. Additionally, one civilian space was realigned from the Resouce Management Directorate to the Combined Board as a Clerk-Stenographer.

27 July 1978 - JCS approved establishment of the Combined Board, J3. Eight manpower spaces were authorized. Seven were realigned from within existing HQ, USSOUTHCOM resources and one Navy O4 billet was reallocated to this headquarters from the manpower program of the United States Delegation, Joint Brazil United States Military Commission (JBUSMC).

17 October 1978 - Approval was received from JCS to authorize two additional manpower spaces to the Operations Directorate, J3 as Organization of American States (OAS) Observers. The spaces were to be utilized as the UNITED STATES commitment to the OAS Observer Team in the EL SALVADOR-HONDURAS border area. The authorizations appear on the USSOUTHCOM JMP for manpower accounting purposes. Compensatory resources were withdrawn from the FY 78 JMP of US Delegation, JBUSMC.

18 October 1978 - JCS approved establishment of an additional GS manpower authorization for a Civilian Personnel Advisor, Resource Management Directorate.

12 December 1978 - The FY 79 Joint Manpower Program for Headquarters, US Southern Command was approved. This action incorporated the changes outlined above and provided a total of 166 manpower authorizations for the Joint Table of Distribution. The two DAO augmentation positions for MEXICO

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and HAITI were to be addressed separately under Overseas Security Assistance Management Organizations for LATIN AMERICA. The Joint Mobilization Augmentation, Part III of the JMP, was also approved. 1/

(U) At the conclusion of 1978. the approved manpower program reflected the following spaces:

	OFF	EM	CIV	TOTAL
Command/Chief of Staff	8	2	3	13
Special Asst for Public Affairs	2	1	3	6
Special Asst for Legal Affairs	3	1	2	6
DCS/Joint Committee Affairs	4	1	2	7
Resource Management Directorate	10	9	6	25
Intelligence Directorate	21	13	4	38
Operations Directorate	27	25	6	58
Latin American Mil Affairs Directorate	9	2	2	13
Total:	84	54	28	166

NOTE: Approval of two EM spaces for USDAO HAITI and MEXICO was pending.

(U) Totals by military department and category were:

Service	Officers	Enlisted	Civilian	Total
Army	37	28	28	93
Navy	12	9	0	21
Air Force	29	16	0	45
Marine Corps	6	1	0	7
Total:	84	54	28	166

(U) Part III, Joint Mobilization Augmentation totals approved on 12 December 1978 were:

Service	Officers	Enlisted	Civilian	Total
Army	35	50	2	87
Navy	16	16	0	32
Air Force	25	21	0	46
Marine Corps	7	2	0	9
Total:	83	89	2	174

1/ MJCS 320-78, 12 December 1978, FY 79 Joint Manpower Program, HQ, USSOUTHCOM.

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(U) Manpower Program, Security Assistance Organizations. At the beginning of 1978, the following authorizations were allocated to the Latin American Military Groups (USMILGP), Military Assistance Advisory Groups (MAAG), Military Liaison Office (USMLO), Offices of Defense Cooperation (USODC), US Delegation, Joint Brazil United States Military Commission (JBUSMC) and the Defense Attache Offices in HAITI and MEXICO:

Country	OFF	EM	MIL TOT	US CIV	LWR CIV	CIV TOT	UNIT TOT
Argentina	15	7	22	1	9	10	32
Bolivia	18	11	29	2	8	10	39
Brazil	29	7	36	6	26	32	68
Chile	6	1	7	0	5	5	12
Colombia	15	6	21	1	6	7	28
Costa Rica	1	1	2	0	1	1	3
Dominican Republic	6	2	8	0	2	2	10
Ecuador	3	3	6	1	4	5	11
El Salvador	8	2	10	0	3	3	13
Guatemala	9	3	12	0	4	4	16
Honduras	6	5	11	0	3	3	14
Nicaragua	9	2	11	0	2	2	13
Panama	7	6	13	1	1	2	15
Paraguay	3	0	3	2	4	6	9
Peru	3	4	7	0	4	4	11
Uruguay	3	0	3	2	5	7	10
Venezuela	16	3	19	0	4	4	23
USDAO Haiti	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
USDAO Mexico	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Total:	157	65	222	16	91	107	329

(U) The following significant manpower actions were accomplished during CY 78:

(U) 3 March 1978 - The Office of the Secretary of Defense advised that the administration had submitted to Congress the FY 79 (1 October 1978 - 30 September 1979) Security Assistance Program Congressional Presentation Document (CPD). The following proposed manpower levels for LATIN AMERICA in FY 79 were based on legislative constraints imposed by Public Law 95-92, to include a proposal for 14 MAAGs worldwide to be authorized more than six military personnel, and a proposed worldwide total of 775 military spaces:

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Country	Military	US Civilian	LWR Civilian	Total
Argentina	6	2	9	17
Bolivia	6	2	5	13
Brazil	6	2	3	11
Chile	6	1	5	12
Colombia	6	2	8	16
Costa Rica	2	0	1	3
Dominican Republic	5	1	2	8
Ecuador	6	1	4	11
El Salvador	3	2	3	8
Guatemala	3	0	3	6
Honduras	6	2	3	11
Nicaragua	6	3	2	11
Panama	13	1	1	15
Paraguay	3	2	4	9
Peru	6	0	4	10
Uruguay	3	2	5	10
Venezuela	6	2	5	13
USDAO Haiti	1	0	0	1
USDAO Mexico	1	0	0	1
Total:	94	25	67	186

(U) Proposed manpower programs were submitted accordingly.

(U) 7 March 1978 - JCS approved the FY 78 (through 30 September 1978) manpower levels for Latin American Security Assistance Organizations as follows:

Country	OFF	EM	MIL TOT	US CIV	FN CIV	CIV TOT	UNIT TOT
Argentina	6	0	6	2	9	11	17
Bolivia	5	1	6	2	5	7	13
Brazil	27	5	32	6	26	32	64
Chile	5	1	6	2	6	8	14
Colombia	6	0	6	2	8	10	16
Costa Rica	1	1	2	0	1	1	3
Dominican Republic	3	2	5	0	2	2	7
Ecuador	3	3	6	1	4	5	11
El Salvador	5	0	5	2	3	5	10
Guatemala	4	0	4	0	3	3	7
Honduras	3	3	6	2	3	5	11
Nicaragua	6	0	6	3	2	5	11
Panama	7	6	13	1	1	2	15
Paraguay	3	0	3	2	4	6	9
Peru	3	3	6	0	4	4	10

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Uruguay	3	0	3	2	5	7	10
Venezuela	6	0	6	2	5	7	13
USDAO Haiti	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
USDAO Mexico	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Total:	96	27	123	29	91	120	243

(U) 25 April 1978 - An out of cycle change to the JMP of USMAAG DOMINICAN REPUBLIC was approved. One Army enlisted manpower space was withdrawn and replaced with a GS civilian resource.

(U) 18 May 1978 - JCS approved deletion of two Local Wage Rate (LWR) civilian spaces from US Office of Defense Cooperation URUGUAY and concurrent establishment of two LWR authorizations in USODC COSTA RICA.

(U) 23 June 1978 - Realignment of one LWR authorization from the JMP of US Delegation JBUSMC to USMILGP HONDURAS was approved by JCS.

(U) 25 July 1978 - Deletion of one Air Force E7 authorization from the JMP of USMAAG PERU and establishment of one LWR space in the organization was approved. One Local Wage Rate civilian manpower resource was deleted from US Delegation JBUSMC as compensation.

(U) 24 August 1978 - Approval was received from JCS to identify the Senior Army Representative, USMAAG DOMINICAN REPUBLIC space as "Chief, USMAAG". No manpower cost was involved.

(U) 24 August 1978 - USCINCSO submitted to JCS the proposed service affiliation configuration for the Chiefs of Latin American Security Assistance Organizations (COMUSMILGP, CHUSMAAG, etc.). The approved and USCINCSO recommended postures were:

Country	Approved Concept	USCINCSO Proposed
Argentina	Army 06	Army 06
Bolivia	Army 06	Army 06
Brazil	(Not addressed due to phase out of JBUSMC)	
Chile	Rotational AF-N-A 06	Continue rotation
Colombia	Rotational A-AF-N 06	Continue rotation
Costa Rica	Army 05	Army 05
Dominican Republic	Army 05	Army 05
Ecuador	Rotational N-AF-A 06	Non-rotational Navy
El Salvador	Army 06	Army 06
Guatemala	Army 06	Army 06
Honduras	Army 06	Army 06
Nicaragua	Army 06	Army 06
Panama	Army 06	Army 06

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Paraguay	Army 06	Army 06
Peru	Rotational AF-N-A 06	Non-rotational AF
Uruguay	AF 06	AF 06
Venezuela	Army 06	Army 06

(U) 19 September 1978 - The US Delegation, Joint BRAZIL UNITED STATES Military Commission was terminated. 1/

(U) 6 October 1978 - Two LWR civilian manpower spaces in USMILGP PANAMA were established. Compensatory resources were withdrawn from the allocation previously provided US Delegation JBUSMC in its FY 78 resource.

(U) 9 November 1978 - United States Security Assistance Management staff (USSAMS) BRAZIL was activated. Authorized manpower levels were five military, two US civilian and three LWR civilian spaces. Senior officer authorization established as an Air Force 05. 2/

(U) 30 November 1978 - The position of Chief USMAAG PERU was designated as nonrotational Air Force 06, vice the rotational policy previously in effect.

(U) 3 December 1978 - The Office of the Secretary of State advised that the President has signed into law the International Security Assistance Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-384). For FY 79, authorized manpower levels for Latin American organizations performing security assistance functions were:

Country	Military	US Civilian	LWR Civilian	Total
Argentina	6	2	9	17
Bolivia	6	2	5	13
Brazil	5	2	3	10
Chile	6	1	5	12
Colombia	6	2	8	16
Costa Rica	2	0	3	5
Dominican Republic	4	1	2	7
Ecuador	6	1	4	11
El Salvador	3	2	3	8
Guatemala	3	0	3	6

1/ JCSM - 427-77, 5 Nov 77, Termination of Military Program with Brazil, and JCS 4217, 070217Z Dec 78, Joint Brazil United States Military Commission.

2/ JCS 2527, 091348Z Nov 78, Establishment of Security Assistance Organization in Brazil, and US Southern Command Permanent Orders 23-1, 13 Dec 78.

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Honduras	6	2	4	12
Nicaragua	6	3	2	11
Panama	13	1	1	15
Paraguay	3	2	4	9
Peru	5	0	5	10
Uruguay	3	2	3	8
Venezuela	6	2	5	13
USDAO Haiti	1	0	0	1
USDAO Mexico	1	0	0	1
Total:	91	25	69	185

(U) Revised proposed Joint Manpower Programs were submitted as required. The Joint Chiefs of Staff recognized the addition of two LWR civilian spaces to USMILGP PANAMA as approved, and accepted for processing the proposed JMP for USMILGP CHILE which requested five military, one US civilian, and six LWR spaces, vice the six military, one US and five local civilian authorizations contained in the State Department guidance.

(U) 15 December 1978 - USSOUTHCOM submitted a proposal to JCS to change the rotation concept of the position of COMUSMILGP COLOMBIA to accommodate an AF Colonel authorization for a full tour commencing in August 1979. Subsequent rotation would be to Army and Navy. The currently approved rotation is Army (filled by an AF Officer) - Navy - Air Force.

(U) At the conclusion of 1978, JCS had not made final determination on the FY 79 Joint Manpower Programs for the Military Groups or the proposed change to the command affiliation in USMILGP COLOMBIA or USMLO ECUADOR.

(U) Listed below are the authorized strengths of component commands and tenant activities as of 31 December 1978.

	COMPONENT COMMANDS		TENANT ACTIVITIES		
	OFF	EM	OFF	EM	AGGREGATE
US Army	510	4967	294	865	6636
US Navy/ Marine Corps	69	418	0	0	487
US Air Force	110	1199	61	374	1814
Total:	759	6584	355	1239	8937

(U) Combined Federal Campaign: The FY 79 Combined Federal Campaign was completed with USSOUTHCOM personnel contributing $3,560.00 for 105% of the assigned goal. This marked the ninth consecutive year the command has exceeded its goal in the CFC.

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(U) Treaty Associated Passport Requirements: A Treaty milestone was accomplished with the start of the Navy and Air Force documentation procedures to procure passports for all civilians associated with DOD in PANAMA.

(U) Drawdown of the MILGPs/MAAGs: The Congressionally-directed drawdown of MILGPs/MAAGs was completed smoothly with reassignment of excess personnel and realignment of functions.

(U) Treaty-Required Interservice Support Agreements: The first of the Treaty-driven Interservice Support Agreements was effected with the completion of negotiations between the Panama Canal Company and USSOUTHCOM components.

(U) Military Privileges Under the Treaty: A full review of recipients of military privileges under the Treaty was accomplished and forwarded for negotiation via the Joint Committee.

(U) Reorganization of the USSOUTHCOM Mail and Distribution Center: During 1978, Administrative Services Branch, RMD, lost one E6 Navy slot to Personnel Branch. His duties were reassigned to the Chief of the Branch and the Mail and Distribution Supervisor. In addition, the Mail and Distribution Section was relocated to allow more efficient use of remaining manpower.

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INTELLIGENCE

u
~~(S/NOFORN)~~ General. [redacted]

(U) [redacted]

u
~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

u
~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

1 [redacted]

FOIA 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(3); 10 U.S.C. §424

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[redacted]

U
~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

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U
~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

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~~(FOUO)~~ [redacted]

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~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

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~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Sec 1.5(a)

Sec 1.5(b)

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~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Sec 1.5(a)

Sec 1.5(b)

(U) Sec 1.5(a)

Sec 1.5(b)

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~~(S)~~ Sec 1.5(a)

Sec 1.5(b)

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~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Sec 1.5(a)

Sec 1.5(b)

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FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(3); 10 U.S.C. § 424

[redacted]

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Indications and Warning Center. [redacted]

[redacted]

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

[redacted]

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

[redacted]

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OPERATIONS

(U) OAS Observer Mission Support - EL SALVADOR/HONDURAS. USSOUTHCOM continued to support the OAS Observer Mission in EL SALVADOR and HONDURAS throughout the entire year with two Army UH-1H helicopters, with appropriate crew and maintenance personnel, two observers (one in each country), and two communications personnel with equipment to provide flight-following communications for the helicopters. In October, JCS approved a change in observer duty status from TDY to PCS to be effective in 1979. Cumulative totals of flying hours, sorties, passengers and cargo carried since 3 August 1976 are as follows:

	Sorties	Hours	Pax	Cargo
UH-1H	3,809	2,203	6,964	45,197 Lb
U-21/C-12	321	613	674	49,154 Lb

U ~~(S)~~ NICARAGUA Crisis. During August and September, a general strike escalated into open rebellion, culminating in a regional crisis when it appeared that PANAMA and VENEZUELA might intervene militarily. During the escalation, USSOUTHCOM conducted a review of evacuation plans for American citizens in NICARAGUA. On 20 September, USCINCSO advised JCS and the Ambassador in NICARAGUA of actions taken as prudent measures to prepare for the evacuation contingency. These included identification and increased readiness of a small evacuation assistance element to assist the Ambassador if tasked to do so by JCS.

U ~~(S)~~ On 20 September, in response to a notification of a possible PANAMANIAN/VENEZUELAN attack on NICARAGUA, the USSOUTHCOM Crisis Action Team (CAT) was activated. On 22 September, JCS issued a warning order requiring USSOUTHCOM to develop courses of action to deal with armed intervention in NICARAGUA by third countries and to accomplish evacuation of American citizens. USCINCSO submitted his commander's estimate and proposed three courses of action, graduated from a show of force to a brigade size deployment to NICARAGUA. Concurrently, a Joint Task Force Headquarters was organized, although no visible actions were taken which could be misconstrued and might aggravate the regional political crisis. On 23 September, JCS issued a cancel order and all active planning for possible use of US force was terminated. In coordination with USREDCOM, exercise wargaming of the logistical requirements to support USCINCSO's courses of action were continued so as to obtain additional training value from the situation.

(U) GUYANA OPERATIONS

(U) NOTE: All times are ZULU time unless otherwise indicated.

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(U) On 17 November 1978, Representative Leo Ryan (D-CA), accompanied by aides, newsmen, concerned relatives of members, and lawyers representing the Peoples' Temple Agricultural Movement, visited the Peoples' Temple Commune at JONESTOWN, GUYANA, to investigate allegations of forced labor, maltreatment, and detention against the will of some of the commune members. The following afternoon, the group, joined by several "defecting" commune members, departed JONESTOWN. While preparing to board two small chartered aircraft at PORT KAITUMA for the trip to GEORGETOWN, they were attacked by several commune members using small arms. Congressman Ryan and four others were killed in the attack, and several persons were wounded. However, one of the planes was able to take off, carrying the first indications of the JONESTOWN tragedy to the outside world. Later that evening, the Reverend Jim Jones, founder and leader of the Peoples' Temple movement, called the commune members together at JONESTOWN and initiated the mass suicide/murder ritual which ultimately claimed more than 900 lives. On 19 November, units of the Guyanese Defense Force (GDF) entered the JONESTOWN commune and reported the mass suicide. See map (following page).

(U) USSOUTHCOM was first informed of the incident by a UPI bulletin reporting that Congressman Ryan and several members of his party had been hit by gunfire at PORT KAITUMA. This report was received at 2319 hours, 18 November. About an hour later, the report was confirmed telephonically by the National Military Command Center (NMCC).

(U) At 0130 hours, 19 November, USSOUTHCOM was alerted to prepare for deployment of a C-141 aircraft from CONUS to carry the dead and wounded members of Congressman Ryan's party to HOWARD AFB, CZ, for medical treatment, mortuary services, honors, and onward movement to the US. The JCS Execute Order was issued at 0526 hours, 19 November, and a CINCMAC C-141 with a medical team aboard departed CHARLESTOWN AFB, SC, at 0804 hours, arriving at TIMEHRI Airport, GEORGETOWN, at 0805 hours. The aircraft departed at 1756 hours to return 10 persons, nine of who had been wounded at PORT KAITUMA, to ANDREWS AFB, MD. The GOG had not yet moved Congressman Ryan's body to GEORGETOWN.

(U) At 1325 hours, 19 November, USCINCSO was advised by the American Embassy, PANAMA, that the Department of State was requesting assistance from DOD to transport personnel from the Posts in PANAMA and VENEZUELA to augment the Embassy in GEORGETOWN. USCINCSO then requested authority to send a Flight Surgeon and a USAF communications team along with the State Department personnel to evaluate the situation in GUYANA. At 1859 hours, the JCS directed that these elements be dispatched. A C-130 aircraft carrying the State Department representatives and military personnel departed HOWARD AFB at 1927 hours, stopped in CARACAS to pick up additional passengers from the Embassy there, and arrived in GEORGETOWN at 0128 hours, 20 November.

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(U) At 1910 hours, 19 November, the USSOUTHCOM Crisis Action Team (CAT), which had been activated at 1600 hours, was informed of the possibility of US military operations in GUYANA to evacuate US citizens from JONESTOWN. At 2118 hours, the JCS issued a Deployment Order for a second MEDEVAC-configured C-141, with medical teams prepared to treat poison victims. This aircraft departed CHARLESTON at 0947 hours the next morning and arrived at GEORGETOWN at 1445.

(U) Initial estimates, in the evening of 19 November, were that 200-400 bodies were on the ground at JONESTOWN, including that of Reverend Jones. At 0903 hours, 20 November, a JCS Alert Order directed USCINCSO to prepare to deploy a JTF to GUYANA to assume control of the bodies and evacuate them to CONUS. USCINCRED was directed to prepare a MEDEVAC Helicopter Company (-), a Medical Clearing Platoon, and supporting elements, including Graves Registration Teams, for deployment; and CINCMAC was alerted to provide airlift as required. At 1204, the JCS tasked USCINCSO to provide supplies and equipment to the GOG to increase their capability to assist in the rescue/recovery effort. At 1210, USCINCSO requested consideration of self-deployment of CH-53 helicopters, with aerial refueling enroute, to conduct in-country operations. USCINCSO selected [redacted] (b)(6) Director, J3, USSOUTHCOM, as COMUSJTF SOUTH, and activated the JTF headquarters for planning at 1400 hours. The USCINCSO concept of operations was forwarded to the JCS for consideration at 1745 hours. The USCINCSO Operation Order (OPORD), submitted at 2248 hours, formally requested HH-53 helicopters and mini-satellite communications teams. At 0221 hours, 21 November, the JCS issued the Execute Order activating USJTF SOUTH for the return of American citizens from GUYANA and approving the USCINCSO OPORD with minor modifications.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

(U) The second MEDEVAC C-141 departed GEORGETOWN at 0015 hours, 21 November, carrying the bodies of Congressman Ryan and three members of his party killed in the ambush at PORT KAITUMA two days earlier.

(U) At 0611 hours, 21 November, the first C-130 aircraft carrying elements of Headquarters, USJTF SOUTH, departed HOWARD AFB, CZ. A second C-130 with the remainder of the headquarters personnel and most of its equipment departed at 0714 hours. These sorties were followed by a U-21, which had been requested by the GOG; a C-141 carrying a UH-1H, an CH-58, communications equipment, and fuel; and another C-130 carrying the remainder of the supplies and equipment requested by the GOG. The headquarters closed GEORGETOWN at 1835 hours, 21 November. The remainder of the day was spent in assembling the two helicopters and in planning, organizing and coordinating the recovery operations to begin the next morning.

(U) At 1330 hours, 22 November, the first elements of USJTF SOUTH arrived at JONESTOWN and began recovery operations, after having established a refueling station at MATTHEWS RIDGE. JTF personnel worked to bag and count

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the bodies and move them from the central pavillion area to the helicopter pick-up zone, operating almost around the clock for three days. The task, an onerous one at best, was made more difficult by the oppressive heat, intermittent heavy rainstorms, impassable roads, and the stench of decomposing bodies exposed to the tropical climate for almost a week. At 1830 hours, three HH-53 air rescue helicopters arrived from EGLIN AFB, FL, and were immediately sent to JONESTOWN to begin movement of the bodies back to GEORGETOWN. That evening, efforts to locate more than 400 commune members who were not accounted for and who might have fled into the jungle were intensified. Airlift of the bodies from GEORGETOWN to DOVER AFB, DE, via C-141 aircraft, began at 0440 hours, Thursday, 23 November.

(U) On 23 November, after having removed over 100 bodies, it became evident that initial reports of approximately 400 dead were much too low, and an exact count was begun. Concurrently, the recovery operations continued and the search for possible survivors was further expanded. On 25 November, after counting more than 900 bodies in JONESTOWN and finding no evidence of surviving members having fled into the surrounding jungle, it was concluded that there were no survivors other than those in GEORGETOWN, and that the entire commune population was, in effect, accounted for. At 0300 hours, 26 November, CONUSJTF SOUTH reported that recovery operations in JONESTOWN had been completed. The last C-141 carrying human remains arrived at DOVER AFB at 0610 hours, 26 November.

(U) Redeployment commenced on 26 November, and was completed at 1145 hours, 27 November, except for two UH-1H helicopters with supporting personnel and equipment, which remained in GUYANA to support the Embassy in its investigative and administrative requirements. USJTF SOUTH and the USSOUTHCOM CAT were deactivated at 1700 hours, 27 November. On 22 December, having completed their Embassy support mission, the remaining helicopters and personnel were airlifted by C-141 from GEORGETOWN to HOWARD AFB, terminating US military activity in GUYANA.

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LOGISTICS

(U) MILGP Drawdown. During 1978 the Joint BRAZIL UNITED STATES Military Commission was disestablished and a Security Assistance Management Office was established operating under the supervision of the Defense Attache Office - BRAZIL. All non-essential DOD personnel were reassigned and equipment reallocated and/or disposed of by October 1978.

(U) Joint Interservice Resource Study Group (JIRSG). The Panama Area JIRSG was established in October 1978 with the mission of investigating all areas of support services. Timetables have been developed to establish study sub-groups to conduct these support service studies within the 1979-1981 time frame.

(U) MAC Station Managers. Implementation of the MAC Station Manager program in SOUTH AMERICA was completed in 1978. Station managers were contracted for in ARGENTINA, BRAZIL and BOLIVIA by the 437th Military Airlift Wing, CHARLESTON AFB, SOUTH CAROLINA. The program is now completed for both CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA.

(U) Construction for Treaty Implementation. Construction commenced during December 1978 to facilitate Treaty implementation. Contingency fund money totalling $10.9M, from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, is being used to complete the initial phases of treaty-related military construction. The initial construction, which must be completed by 1 October 1979, includes runway and aircraft apron construction at HOWARD AFB, to accommodate aircraft of 210th Aviation Battalion; modification of Building 95 at FORT CLAYTON to house the Headquarters, 193d Infantry Brigade; modification of Building 115, COROZAL to accommodate the 470th Military Intelligence Group, and modification of Hangar 446 at ALBROOK AIR FORCE STATION for use as the main military post office in the PANAMA CANAL Area after 1 October 1979.

(U) VERACRUZ Pipeline. A new water line connecting the small Panamanian village of VERACRUZ with the HOWARD AFB water system was placed into operation in November 1978. The village formerly lacked an adequate potable water source of its own and, therefore, it was necessary to supply water using tanker trucks. The new pipeline was constructed by the Panamanians in cooperation with USSOUTHCOM, 193d Infantry Brigade, and US Air Force Southern Air Division. The line has been metered for payment purposes.

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LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY AFFAIRS (LAMA)

SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY:

~~(C)~~ U ARGENTINA:

Section 620D of the International Security Assistance Act of 1977 (Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment) went into effect on 30 September 1978, effectively terminating US military assistance to ARGENTINA. This legislation prohibited IMET and FMS credits to ARGENTINA as well as export licenses for FMS cash sales or commercial transfers of defense articles or services after FY 78. Attempts on the part of Ambassador Castro and senior DOD officials to recognize modest advances made by the GOA in human rights practices by securing US approval for limited FMS training and spares requests prior to the deadline were partially successful, but our security assistance effort for ARGENTINA for the remainder of the year consisted primarily of managing deliveries remaining in the pipeline.

Overall local reaction to these restrictions was relatively subdued (due in part to preoccupation with the BEAGLE CHANNEL dispute with CHILE, which threatened to flare into open conflict near the end of the year). The military intensified its search for alternate sources of material and training, and consummated several major purchases, including French Corvettes and Mirage V aircraft. But, as evidenced during LtGen McAuliffe's visit in April, they still desire to retain at least some measure of their military ties with the US, if only to keep lines of communication open.

~~(C)~~ U BOLIVIA:

BOLIVIA started 1978 as an active participant in both IMET and FMS credit programs. Human rights performance was considered good and elections were scheduled for July. The elections did take place, but were subsequently declared fraudulent. In the confusion that followed, Juan Pereda (pro-government candidate) led a successful coup on 21 July. Pereda's coup and its unpredictable aftermath resulted in the loss of $14M FMS credits. The IMET program for 1978 was temporarily suspended, but was eventually executed in it entirety.

In November, Pereda was overthrown by Army General David Padilla. After the new government announced its intention to hold elections in July, 1979, FMS credits were approved for $6M to equip a new hospital. At year's end, the political situation was stabilizing, and equipping of five TIPO regiments under the old MAP was almost complete.

~~(C)~~ U BRAZIL:

At the request of the GOB, the Joint Brazil-United States Military Commission (JBUSMC) terminated its activities on 19 September 1978. To manage the residual security assistance programs in BRAZIL and monitor the flow

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of military equipment in the pipeline (approximately $38M), the US Department of Defense assigned a Security Assistance Management Staff (SAMS) of five military personnel to work under the supervision of the Ambassador for approximately twenty-four months.

This GOB action further reduced the potential for continued US military relations with LATIN AMERICA'S largest and most capable military organization.

The decision was made to establish the DATT position in BRAZIL as an O-7 (Brigadier General/Rear Admiral) effective August, 1979.

u/ CHILE:

CHILE did not participate in IMET or FMS credit programs in 1978. The flow of FMS pipeline items was temporarily suspended in June because of CHILE'S lack of cooperation in the Letelier investigation. The pipeline was finally reopened, with no restrictions, in November. During 1978 CHILE turned primarily to FRANCE, BRAZIL and SPAIN for its military purchases. CHILE desires to improve its fighter aircraft capability and will probably buy the French Mirage if suitable aircraft are not available from the US. A major problem facing the US is how and when to alter its export disincentives toward CHILE in response to a markedly improved human rights performance. Total value of remaining FMS pipeline items is approximately $16M.

u/ COLOMBIA:

The government changeover resulting from the 4 June elections dominated events in COLOMBIA. President Turbay, the liberal candidate, defeated Betancur, the conservative candidate, and replaced Lopez on 7 August. The new regime maintained a cordial relationship with the US and initiated vigorous anti-terrorist and anti-narcotics campaigns. The military establishment continues as a highly influential and respected segment of society.

USG security assistance objectives continue to emphasize development of the COLOMBIAN capability to achieve internal security goals without sophisticated or offensive capabilities. FMS credits and IMET as instruments to achieve these objectives continued to be reduced. An FMS credit agreement of $51M was finally agreed to for FY 78, but this total included compensation for FY 77 when no credits were accepted because the letter of agreement was not received in time. COLOMBIA continued to have difficulties in meeting payments on previous credit agreements. Arrearages became so serious that cut-off of future credits became imminent. The difficulties with out-of-cycle price changes and budgeting errors were finally resolved in September. Continued reduction of the IMET program forced the Colombians to strive for self-sufficiency in training. A significant portion of FY 78 IMET funds was expended to set up a joint training center in BOGOTA.

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Significant major equipment purchases for the year included two A-37 and four T-37 aircraft through FMS, payment for two ships on lease from USN, and four partially completed Corvette ships from PORTUGAL.

The anti-narcotics campaign impacted on security assistance in that equipment seized from drug trafficers is turned over to the respective armed services. Equipment thus acquired includes aircraft, boats and trucks.

New interest in an Army Personnel Exchange Program was negotiated with an exchange of chaplains being the first exchange programmed for the summer of 1979

Maj Gen Tanguy, Deputy Commander in Chief, visited Colombia in September.

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~~(C)~~ COSTA RICA:

COSTA RICA changed administrations in May. Since that time, there has been increased interest in FMS purchases from the US. The major inquiry concerned the availability of excess helicopters for use in search and rescue and medical evacuation. Other requests included individual field clothing/equipment, ammunition, binoculars, compasses and C-rations. The only purchase finalized in 1978 was for individual clothing/equipment, which was financed using remaining FY 77 FMS credits.

COSTA RICA'S border problems with NICARAGUA identified glaring weaknesses in the Civil Guard. Both PANAMA and VENEZUELA made overtures to provide materiel and personnel support. VENEZUELA'S request to transfer 1,000 M-14 rifles to COSTA RICA is still being considered.

There were a number of Costa Rican visits during 1978. Both the out-going and in-coming Ministers of Public Security visited the Canal Zone, the former in April and the latter in December. The Vice Minister of Public Security visited the CANAL ZONE in August and DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB (to inspect excess helos) in November. USCINCSO visited COSTA RICA 17-20 September.

COSTA RICA took delivery of its first three patrol craft in 1978. It is expected that COSTA RICA will seek FMS-financed training in the CZMS for the crews.

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~~(C)~~ DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

A government changeover by democratic election dominated events for the year in the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Antonio Guzman was elected President on 16 May and replaced Balaguer on 16 August. On 17 May the Dominican military intervened in the electoral process and stopped the vote count, supposedly to halt election fraud, after a Guzman victory was clearly indicated. Gen McAuliffe spoke by telephone to the Secretary of State for the Dominican Armed Forces, Lt Gen Beauchamps Javier, and expressed his

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support of upholding the democratic process. The vote count was continued on 16 May.

Shortly after his inauguration, President Guzman replaced many high-level military leaders and vowed to build an apolitical, professional military force devoid of corruption. US security assistance objectives formulated to support this goal were hampered by the adverse economic conditions in the country. The large debt compiled by the previous administration and low sugar prices left little money for expenditures for much-needed equipment and professional military training. No major purchases were made through FMS; however, arrangements were made for possible acquisition of T-34B aircraft from USN excess assets. The IMET program continued at a nominal $738,000, with increased emphasis on professional military education.

Arrearages on previous FMS credits threatened further programs, but the problem was finally resolved by payment in November.

LtGen McAuliffe attended the inauguration of President Guzman from 14-17 August.

~~(U)~~ ECUADOR:

ECUADOR's concern over Peruvian military purchases and intentions continued in 1978, reaching a height at the end of the year. Despite this, GOE declined a US offer to sell the Vulcan Chapparal system on economic grounds. An informal request for TOW missiles received DOD concurrence and is being discussed with State. ECUADOR increased its share of IMET funds from $500K to $740K through recoupment actions, and continued to rely heavily on CANAL ZONE and CONUS training programs. The Ecuadorean Navy completed the purchase of the ex-USN destroyer Holder, and considerable progress was made on its overhaul and crew training programs.

No significant human rights problems arose during the year which might threaten the continuation of security assistance programs. The planned transition to civilian rule (in August 1979) survived rumored dissatisfaction among some Army leaders over the probable victory of Populist candidate, Roldos, and remained on track at year's end.

USMLO ECUADOR was one of seven worldwide Security Assistance Organizations considered for possible merger with their respective DAOs. Though the Embassy in QUITO expressed lukewarm support for this measure, USCINCSO and JCS were opposed, and the merger was not effected.

~~(U)~~ EL SALVADOR:

The very poor and deteriorating image of EL SALVADOR's human rights record in the world at large during 1978 complicated the difficulties which EL SALVADOR encountered in such matters as arms supply, bilateral economic

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assistance and international loans, grants and credits. Additionally, the subversive groups of the radical revolutionary left (FPL, FARN, ERP, etc.), encouraged by their successes, affluent by virtue of kidnap ransoms, emboldened by evidence of government security forces ineptitude, and increasingly inclined to cooperate and coordinate their efforts to harass and bring down the Romero administration, significantly contributed to the general political and economic chaos that affects EL SALVADOR.

The renunciation of US military assistance by the GOES in March 1977, precipated a decline in SA programs that continued through 1978. While the GOES remained eligible to purchase defense articles and defense services for cash through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) procedures, such requests were reviewed on a case-by-case basis and approval was difficult to obtain at best. This restrictive security assistance climate resulted in major reductions in MILGP manning to the current level of three officers. The CINC visited EL SALVADOR in November, 1978.

~~(S)~~ GUATEMALA:

GUATEMALA'S rejection of all aid conditioned upon US human rights reporting requirements was modified on 29 June when GOG requested reinstatement in the IMET program for FY 79. This request was received too late to be acted upon for that fiscal year, but GUATEMALA has been included in the proposed FY 80 program. USG declined a request for the sale of five F-5E and one F-5F aircraft to GUATEMALA, sparking rumors that they would turn elsewhere for more sophisticated equipment in the near future.

Newly-elected President Lucas, while continuing to express GUATEMALA'S territorial claim to BELIZE, was conciliatory in his inaugural remarks, allying some fears that he would be a hard-liner on that issue. The growing instability in NICARAGUA later in the year redirected primary GOG concerns to that situation and pushed the BELIZE issue into the background. Growing rural and urban discontent were reflected in the Panzos incident in May and the bus fare strike later in the year, and could portend increasing internal unrest and the potential for future, human rights difficulties which would affect US aid programs for GUATEMALA.

The USMILGP manning authorization was reduced to three military personnel with the deletion of the Naval Representative's position in the FY 79 JMP.

LtGen McAuliffe, USCINCSO, visited GUATEMALA during the period 29 November - 4 December 1978.

~~(S)~~ HAITI:

Security assistance to HAITI continued at a low level with limited support for air-sea rescue forces. The only major purchase under the $500,000

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FMS program was of an ATA from USN excess. A joint service English language laboratory was set up at the Navy School in PORT-AU-PRINCE with support from the $240,000 IMET program.

The symbolic value attached to the program continues to provide a degree of leverage on human rights matters and enhances access to and influence upon the Haitian Armed Forces.

HONDURAS:

Since 1972, but particularly after 1975, GOH has demonstrated an increased commitment and will to accelerate development, allocating necessary resources more rationally, and increasing markedly its efforts to reach more of its disadvantaged people. Major impetus was provided by the reform-minded military officers who had assumed power. They have placed qualified technocrats in key ministerial positions, are amenable to modern methods of planning, and wish to improve the civilian administrative structure. The Military Junta which took over in August 1978 has stated its intent to continue the policies of the previous administration. Concurrent factors were intense political pressures for major agrarian reform from organizations representing the rural poor and a decision among the leadership that the country's natural resources should be utilized in the national interest. Thus, aspirations and expectations for development progress, long dormant, have been aroused. When a constitutional government is returned, it will be difficult for it not to continue the general developmental lines of recent years.

The US security assistance program in HONDURAS is currently administered by a MILCP authorized six military personnel. This manning level was strongly supported by the DCM in his responses on manpower levels for LATIN AMERICA. Additionally, the Embassy has gone on record in the GORN advocating a modest US military representation and espousing the US bilateral military assistance program as the most important foreign influence on the Honduran military.

In general, human rights are observed in HONDURAS and there appears to be no sensitivity on the part of the GOH to US human rights policy initiatives. Currently, the most destabilizing issue in HONDURAS is the protracted dispute with EL SALVADOR--a result of the 1969 war. This long-term tension has exerted an increasing influence on the GOH's arms acquisition policies.

MEXICO:

The immediate objectives of our security assistance for MEXICO are to foster the favorable disposition of the Mexican Armed Forces toward the UNITED STATES and to enhance the capability of the Armed Forces to fulfill its national security role. MEXICO is strategically important because it has

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1000 miles of virtually unguarded border with the US. Open lines of communication between the armed forces of our two countries is particularly desirable.

The security assistance program for MEXICO is administered by the Defense Attache Office with one security assistance augmentee. This historically small program is viewed by the US Ambassador as a "highly important lever in the stimulation of US influence with the MEXICAN military." Further, he considers the program a modest investment in consideration of the strategic importance of MEXICO and the potential for political and economic disruption should it experience problems in maintaining internal order.

Despite the thawing trend in US-MEXICAN relations brought about by the Lopez-Portillo administration, there are indications that the small US security assistance program may be in trouble. The explanation offered by Embassy officials for the delays in MEXICO'S responses to the US notes on IMET is that MEXICO may be worrying about the requirement for reporting to the Congress on human rights situation in MEXICO. FMS credits have been historically declined by MEXICO for economic and internal political reasons, and none were offered for FY 78/79.

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NICARAGUA:

The US Security Assistance Program in NICARAGUA was administered during 1978 by a MILGP of four assigned military personnel with a total of six authorized on the manpower document. During 1978, the US confronted a dilemma. It did not want to bolster the GON or the Guardia National (GN) which were characterized an instruments of repression. Yet, at the same time, US interests would not have been served by the GON or GN becoming so weak that it would tie its survival to increased repression; e.g., reimposition of martial law, public order yielding to anarchy, or by undemocratic forces gaining control. US policy, including security assistance, attempted to fine tune efforts to push the GON away from repression and pull it toward democratic change. However, the 9 September uprisings and following violence prompted the USG on 22 September to suspend all deliveries of FMS and MAP materiel. Students enrolled under IMET programs as of that date were permitted to continue their studies; however, no new enrollments or follow-on courses were permitted. This marked the beginning of an attempt by the USG to divorce itself from the Somoza regime. In October, following an OAS meeting of Foreign Ministers which called on member states to cooperate in conciliatory efforts to resolve the Nicaraguan crisis, President Somoza agreed to a three-party mediation group composed of representatives from the US, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and GUATEMALA. The broad opposition front (FAO) also agreed to participate in the mediation discussions. The FSLN, the guerrilla group which spearheaded the armed violence, was indirectly represented in the broad front. By December the mediation effort had reached an impasse and USCINCSO was asked to accompany Ambassador Bowdler (US Mediation Representative) in a proposed personal demarche to President Somoza. The ineffectiveness

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of this demarche aand GON indifference toward the overall mediation effort prompted the American Embassy NICARAGUA to propose the withdrawal of specific US mission elements from NICARAGUA, to include the entire US Military presence (DATT excepted). The year closed with the US and NICARAGUA poles apart on the acceptability of the mediation proposals and the US prepared to withdraw its embassy staff and terminate many of its bilateral and multilateral aid programs, to include military assistance.

U ~~(S)~~ PANAMA:

The ratification of the PANAMA CANAL Treaties dominated events for the year in PANAMA. Chief of Government, [redacted] returned to the barracks and installed Royo as the President. Economic problems continued to plague the government, and an offer for $1.0M in FMS credits was turned down for that reason. A modest IMET program of $514,000 provided professional and technical training in CONUS and the CZMS for 83 Guardia Nacional personnel.

Planning efforts in security assistance center on effective use of the $50M in FMS credits over the next ten years, provided by the terms of the treaty. Although the GN have agreed to provide a want list, it has not been completed.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

U ~~(S)~~ PARAGUAY:

The GOP continues to be essentially military, headed for some 25 years by President Alfredo Stroessner, who is also Commander in Chief of the Paraguayan Armed Forces. Direct access for expression of US points of view to [redacted] has been facilitated to great extent, by our modest materiel and training programs and especially through the ODC which administers these programs in-country.

The elimination of both FMS credits and IMET programs for FY 79 and FY 80 can only have deleterious effects in our bilateral relations.

U ~~(S)~~ PERU:

PERU'S problems continue to be dominated by a floundering economy. The successful negotiation of an extension on repayment of the Soviet debt will allow some breathing room as the country tries to recover. PERU received additional SU-22 aircraft and mine-laying/detecting equipment from the Soviets during 1976, and also placed a major order for Italian frigates. President Morales has now promised the US that PERU will make no new major arms purchases before 1980.

IMET funds were spent primarily on MTTs and training in the CANAL ZONE Schools. The economic outlook remains poor, which further increases the value of IMET. PERU has announced its intent to hold elections in late 1979, which should only delay any real attempt to solve the economic problems.

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(U) URUGUAY:

The FY 79 Security Assistance Appropriations Bill extended the ban on IMET and FMS credits originally imposed on URUGUAY by the Koch Amendment in FY 77.

The issue of human rights continues as the main issue between the GOU and the UNITED STATES. Overall, there is encouraging progress in some areas and no change in others. The emergency security measures imposed when the military first came to power remain on the books unchanged. In practice, their use has been discontinued. However, many persons are still detained under these measures. The new constitution is still scheduled for 1980 and a return to civilian government in 1982.

~~(C)~~ VENEZUELA:

VENEZUELA continued to rely on non-US suppliers for major weapons systems. For specialized training and non-lethal equipment, US commercial and FMS cash sales were still preferred. Senior military leaders frequently complained about the high cost of FMS training in CONUS and the CANAL ZONE, and the termination of IMET funding for FY 79 raised a loud outcry from the Venezuelan military. The Ministry of Defense inquired in December as to the functions and value of the USMILGP. US restrictive arms sales policies have been well received by the Europeans. They are pleased to have VENEZUELA'S business, including an increasing amount of training. The growing distance between the US and Venezuelan military will gradually cause us to lose access to a very important actor in VENEZUELA'S democratic society.

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COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS

(U) Corozal Technical Control. The Corozal Technical Control, which is operated and maintained by the US Army Communications Command Agency - PANAMA (USACC PANAMA) received an award from the Defense Communications Agency on 28 April 1978, for being the outstanding Defense Communications Station of the year 1977 for areas of the Continental UNITED STATES, ALASKA, CANADA, and the CARIBBEAN AREA.

(U) Presidential Visit. On 16-17 June 1978, President Carter visited the REPUBLIC OF PANAMA and the CANAL ZONE. USACC-PANAMA was heavily involved in the procurement from the PANAMA Telephone Company and installation within the CANAL ZONE of 38 telephone and radio keying lines for White House Communications Agency (WHCA) requirements. These requirements included three voice lines going to CONUS (two via military satellite and one via commercial cable) to the White House. The US Army Communications Command Agency - PANAMA expended in excess of 300 man hours and $1,700.00 for the installation and deinstallation of communications to support this historic visit. During President Carter's visit, there were no significant outages on any facility operated and maintained by USACC-PANAMA. LtGen McAuliffe personally commended USACC-PANAMA for the "dedication and professionalism" that was displayed by all concerned.

(U) USAF Microwave Transfer. Effective 1 December 1978, USACC-PANAMA assumed operation and maintenance of the ALBROOK AFS - HOWARD AFB microwave link. This action places all intersite facilities serving the Defense Communications System in PANAMA under a single Operation and Maintenance Commander.

(U) Visits to IANTN Countries. The Commanding Officer, NAVCOMSTA BALBOA, in his capacity as Secretary of the Inter-American Naval Telecommunications Network (IANTN), visited ARGENTINA (24-26 February 1978) and BRAZIL (18-24 September 1978) to discuss network communications matters. Further, a total of eight trips to COLOMBIA were made by NAVCOMSTA BALBOA's Electronics Maintenance Officer and IANTN Communications Assistance Team (CAT) Officer to assist the Colombian Navy in a FMS sponsored communications upgrade project. Facility design, security and logistic support assistance were provided.

~~(C)~~ U Contingency Operations. NAVCOMSTA BALBOA provided communications support for Exercises FUNNEL WATCH II (30 March - 7 April 1978) and KIOWA TRAIL (18 November - 2 December 1978). For FUNNEL WATCH II, the secure voice UHF radio net connecting NAVCOMMSTA BALBOA, COMUSNAVSO Emergency Operations Center, Naval Station RODMAN Quarterdeck and Marine Barracks RODMAN was successfully used. A new UHF antenna system was first used, resulting in the most reliable communications to date for such an exercise. For the first time, also, the US Naval Station Quarterdeck was made a contingency net member.

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(U) For Exercise KIOWA TRAIL, NAVCOMMSTA BALBOA assisted the Naval Special Warfare Group contingent in designing and assembling a CW Morse telegraphy communications net for coordination with field units. The system proved highly reliable.

(U) NAVCOMMSTA BALBOA also provided secure voice and secure teletype communications support for Navy surface and aircraft units monitoring the NICARAGUA crisis during 17 September - 1 October 1978.

u ~~(U)~~ UNITAS XIX. From 31 July - 12 December 1978, the NAVCOMMSTA BALBOA provided intermittent high frequency communications support for the US Navy's annual UNITAS Operation (a circumnavigation of SOUTH AMERICA. The majority of Navy communications support was effected via satellite; however, NAVCOMSTA BALBOA ship-shore-ship termination support was required on several occasions during satellite contingency exercises.

(U) O&M Contract Manning. The Chief of Naval Operations directed the conversion of NAVCOMSTA BALBOA's Summit Transmitter Facility from military to civilian contractor manning. Preliminary planning, including the development of a Statement of Work (SOW) was completed in August. The planned implementation date of 1 October 1978 was postponed to 15 December 1978 then again to July 1979.

(U) FAA Move to Summit. On 13 September 1978, the Federal Aviation Administration implemented an ISSA with NAVCOMSTA BALBOA, allowing for the operation of four FAA-owned high frequency transmitters from the Navy's HF Transmitter site.

(U) Naval Control of Shipping Exercise (ALPINE CHARGER). This annual exercise was held in April 1978, having been postponed from October 1977. NAVCOMSTA BALBOA provided Message Center communications support for the local Naval Control of Shipping Office located at US Naval Station PANAMA CANAL.

(U) Inter-American War Games (IAWG-78). The Seventh Inter-American War Games were conducted 16-20 October 1978. In support of this annual exercise among US and South American War Colleges, NAVCOMSTA BALBOA maintained teletype circuits with the US Naval War College, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, and seven South American countries. The participating countries, all of which are members IANTN were ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA. A total of 2,565 messages were processed during the exercise -- a 30 percent increase over previous years. Message processing times reached record lows, and the exercise was deemed highly successful by the War Games Director.

u ~~(U)~~ Major Equipment Relocation/Repair Projects. Throughout 1978, several major projects were undertaken which had significant impact on improving station operations. Those projects were:

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(U) Repair of Low Frequency Antenna Tower (10 March - 23 June 1978). Civilian contractor performed repairs and painting preservation of the 800-foot LF Antenna at the SUMMIT Transmitter Site.

U ~~(C)~~ Relocation of AN/FRT-72 Low Frequency Transmitter (8 May - 23 June 1978). This large, high powered (100 KW) transmitter was disassembled and moved to the top floor of the SUMMIT Transmitter Facility's HF Building. A civilian moving agency performed the move under contract. The move was conducted to eliminate the safety risks involved in having a one-man transmitter watch located so remote from the operating control station.

U ~~(C)~~ Very Low Frequency (VLF) Transmitter Dismantling (19 May - 17 September 1978). The one-million watt VLF transmitter at SUMMIT was declared excess equipment due to the disestablishment of NAVCOMSTA BALBOA's VLF mission. The transmitter itself was dismantled and placed in temporary storage for further use at other US Navy VLF sites.

U ~~(C)~~ HF Transmitter Plenum Modifications (23 June - 31 December 1978). This project involved the sealing of the HF Transmitter Building at SUMMIT and the installation of 28 four-ton capacity air conditioners to cool operating transmitters. The project was performed to eliminate deleterious effect of high heat and humidity conditions existing under previous plenum concept of air flow cooling.

(U) Relocation of AN/FRT-85 High Frequency Transmitters (28 August - 28 September 1978). Five large 40 KW transmitters were moved from the ground floor to the second floor of the HF Building. A civilian contractor effected the move. Personnel staffing reductions necessitated the consolidation of all transmitters to one floor of the Transmitters Building.

(U) Tactical Communications Element. The USAF 1978th Communications Group Tactical Communications Element (TCE) provided communications support to the OAS peacekeeping forces in EL SALVADOR and HONDRUAS during 1978. The TCE support consisted of UHF, VHF-AM, VHF-FM and HF/SSB voice communications with various OAS teams and flight-following services to the US Army helicopters assigned to conduct aerial surveys along the EL SALVADOR and HONDURAS border.

(U) In March 1978, an A-7D aircraft crashed in the PANAMA CANAL area and a TCE team was deployed to support communications between the accident site and the HOWARD Consolidated Command Post. Its contribution to this mission greatly aided the accident investigation.

(U) During August, a TCE team deployed aboard a special USAF watercraft operations vessel in support of an air-sea rescue mission. A fishing vessel had become disabled in adverse sea conditions in the GULF OF

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PANAMA and the initial rescue craft had become similarly disabled. A US Army helicopter was dispatched to coordinate rescue operations and evacuate personnel if necessary. The TCE team provided a VHF link between the special watercraft vessel, the helicopter, and a TCE operated base station. The mission was successfully terminated with the recovery of both vessels and all personnel aboard.

(U) In November 1978, following the tragedy in GUYANA, a TCE team deployed to GUYANA to set up in-country communications in support of the survivors and body recovery efforts. The TCE team established communications sites at the American Embassy in GEORGETOWN, the Joint Task Force Headquarters at TIMERHI Airport, and at the scene of the tragedy in JONESTOWN. The TCE team worked long and hard hours, typically up to 20 hours each day, providing communications and other assistance in support of this unenviable mission. The TCE members did not restrict themselves to communication, but also assisted in the body recovery efforts and were responsible for the collection and securing of over two and one-half tons of documents belonging to the Peoples' Temple. In all, the TCE team performed in an absolutely outstanding manner in support of this mission and its contributions were recognized by the award of the Joint Service Commendation Medal to all TCE members.

(U) Howard/Albrook Microwave Facility. The AN/TRC-150 microwave facility which provides 180 high quality voice frequency circuits between ALBROOK AFS and HOWARD AFB and is used by the Air Force, Army, Navy and various government agencies for command and control circuitry was transferred to the Army on 1 December 1978. The rationale for this transfer was that the Air Force only operated and maintained one system while the Army operated and maintained several. Therefore, a savings could be gained by transferring this system to the Army.

(U) Aeronautical Station. The Aeronautical Station provided communications support to the Presidential missions to SOUTH AMERICA and AFRICA in April of this year and again on the President's visit to PANAMA for the official signing of the PANAMA CANAL Treaties in June. The ALBROOK Aeronautical Station provided continuous discreet command and control and air traffic control communications while assisting the ANDREWS Presidential/VIP Aeronautical Station in the remote controlling of ALBROOK's radio equipment. Again in support of special missions, the ALBROOK Aeronautical Station became the focal point for all communications involving survivor and body recovery efforts in GUYANA. The Aeronautical Station provided the equivalent of one month's normal phone patch traffic in less than a week. In all, 646 phone patches were provided to recovery teams and support units in GUYANA. Also, a continuous secure point-to-point radio teletype circuit was established with the Joint Airborne Communications Center/Command Post upon their deployment. This circuit was utilized for the processing of all record communications

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traffic to and from the Joint Task Force in GUYANA and remained active for 116 consecutive hours.

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AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

(U) WWMCCS ADP REMOTE TERMINAL SYSTEM PERFORMANCE. The year was characterized by extensive and successful efforts to reduce the severity and frequency of data circuit problems and improve overall remote terminal system performance. At the beginning of the year, the system was averaging an operational effectiveness of approximately 70%. (NOTE: Operational effectiveness equates to operational availability and is computed as a percentage, equal to: $100\% - \left(\frac{\text{unscheduled downtime}}{\text{total time available}}\right) \times 100)\%$. Through 1978 there was a steady trend of improvement, and in the final four months of the year, performance levels exceeded an average of 90%. During the week of the GUYANA support mission and continuous computer operations, system availability exceeded 97%.

(U) DCA Circuit Test and Evaluation. Improvements in system performance and data circuit reliability were largely attributed to a JCS-directed, DCA-conducted circuit test and evaluation of the entire WWMCCS ADP telecommunications subsystem inter-connecting USSOUTHCOM, Alaskan Air Command, US Readiness Command, and Aerospace Defense Command. Executed during the period 27 March - 12 May 1978, the evaluation was a substantive and highly technical effort by joint Army and Air Force teams at each of the four sites, assisted by roving DCA civilian technicians. Many coordinated, instrumented circuit tests were conducted; the operational and fault isolation techniques of computer and communication technicians were evaluated; and wiring configurations throughout the network were examined in detail. A CCTC-developed prototype computerized circuit monitoring system was also employed in the test effort, with encouraging results. During the project, many site wiring deficiencies were discovered (primarily at USREDCOM and ADCOM) and corrected on-the-spot. Evaluation of test data was reflected in the final test report of 18 August 1978. Some of the major findings of the report revealed, throughout the network, inadequate data communications patch and test capabilities and communications technical control facilities, a lack of adequate site wiring documentation, non-standard site wiring and operational procedures, inadequately trained (in digital data communications) ADP and communications technicians, and unreliable or marginal microwave links in FLORIDA and the CANAL ZONE. Generally, the evaluators concluded that the four-site network was an exceedingly complicated and inefficiently designed system, and that these design deficiencies were further complicated by conflicting installation and operating standards between the services involved and by a lack of adequate technician training in digital data communications. It was discovered that, because of common circuit components and segments and the design of the data communications network, some communications interruptions on AAC circuits resulted in interruptions on the SOUTHCOM-ADCOM link. Accordingly, the test report urged complete separation of the AAC-SOUTHCOM circuitry. Other major recommendations from the test report included modification of COMSEC equipment and ADP communications software,

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avoidance of unreliable microwave links, establishment of a DOD-wide digital data communications training program, and establishment of centralized telecommunications configuration management for the WWMCCS ADP Program. USCINCSO, during an August visit to OJCS, urged OJCS/J-3 to act on separation of the AAC-SOUTHCOM circuits without waiting for complete evaluation of all test results and recommendations. Within two weeks, DCA was tasked to reengineer the USSOUTHCOM WWMCCS ADP commercial circuits and to separate the AAC and USSOUTHCOM circuitry between USREDCOM and ADCOM. Further action taken on the test report recommendations included the official establishment of a DCA Telecommunications Configuration Management Office (DCA Code 514). At year's end, the implementation plan for telecommunications configuration management was being developed and the responsible office was in the process of being staffed. Other test report recommendations were still being evaluated by OJCS and the Services, with additional tasking of DCA anticipated.

(U) USSOUTHCOM WWMCCS ADP Management Review. During the week of 21 August, a JCS Pub 17 WWMCCS ADP Management Review was conducted at USSOUTHCOM. Headed by a staff officer from HQ DA (ODCSOPS), the team included representatives from other HQ DA offices, OJCS/J-3, US Army Communications Command, USREDCOM/J3-C, and Honeywell Information Systems, Inc. The team was highly complimentary of ASD Computer Operations and Programming, but observed that the USSOUTHCOM Remote Terminal System had not been providing reliable service. Recognizing the total dependence upon the availability and integrity of the communications circuits connecting the USSOUTHCOM System with its host computers, the review team felt that the command should take appropriate action to obtain the capability needed to insure continuity of operations in the event of host computer or communications circuit failures. Also recognized was the recent OSD approval of a USSOUTHCOM request for eight additional computer operator authorizations to support 24 hour operation, and the expected impact upon the command's O&M budget for WWMCCS ADP. The major recommendations from the Management Review Team's report centered upon providing improved system performance, reliability, and effectiveness. It was recommended that alternate communications routing to host sites and network data bases be provided, that the USSOUTHCOM system be reconfigured to take advantage of satellite communications capabilities, that the USSOUTHCOM H716 be upgraded with additional computer hardware to provide a stand-alone processing capability, and that OJCS take positive action on the recommendations in the DCA Circuit Test and Evaluation Report. As a result of these recommendations, the 7th Signal Command, US Army Communications Command, has developed an integrated plan to establish a long-haul data communications path via the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS), and to provide the capability for alternate host computer and network access. The implementation of this plan was projected for 1979. USSOUTHCOM action on the computer hardware upgrade recommendations is addressed under ADPE Configuration Changes, below.

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(U) ADP Equipment (ADPE) Configuration Changes.

(U) A Honeywell VIP 7705H CRT-keyboard terminal and VIP 7716 page-copy printer, tested and accepted in November, 1977, were installed in the USAFSO intelligence vault, Bldg 703, Howard AFB, on 20 March 1978. Two other VIP 7705/7716 terminal pairs, for which an SDN was submitted in December, 1977, were received in November 1978. Acceptance testing for these four units was delayed, however, due to the failure of the manufacturer to ship proper supporting cables and circuit boards. The devices will be installed, ultimately, in the JOC and the ASD Computer Center.

(U) Supported by the recommendations of the SWICCS Management Review Team, two new SDNs were submitted for the proposed system upgrade. In September, an SDN was forwarded to HQ DA and OJCS/J-3 for the acquisition of a Backup Electrically Alterable Read-Only Memory (EAROM) circuit board. In October, another SDN was submitted for the acquisition of additional ADPE to establish a stand-alone, contingency processing capability. The required equipment list consisted of an additional 32K of main memory, two removable magnetic disk units and controllers (15 million word storage capacity), an additional 7.5 million word disk unit, one additional 9-track magnetic tape drive, an extended memory system (for over 32K of main memory), two new 650 line-per-minute line printers, and one new 7-track magnetic tape drive and controller.

(U) Software Systems Acquisition, Development, and Maintenance.

(U) The Microfiche/Document Index System (MICSYS), as defined by an initial SCJ2 requirement in 1977, was fully operational in January. An additional request in March sought extension of the system to cover the J3 and RMD directorates. The required modifications for extended coverage were completed in May, and the revised system was fully operational in June. This system indexes all user documents and provides a flexible cross-referencing capability for document accounting and control. A number of reports produced by the system aid document custodians in the management of classified material.

(U)) Computer Resource Accounting. The resource utilization data accumulated by the standard software accounting package on the H6000 computer cannot be retrieved from remote terminal installations. This limitation required the mailing of host accounting data to USSOUTHCOM, preventing timely analysis and effective use of that data. To correct this limitation, several Worldwide Data Management System (WWDMS) routines were designed to extract the required data from the host sites and generate specified reports on the line printers at USSOUTHCOM. The new capability was operational in May. Copies of the source code for the routines were requested by and forwarded to Alaskan Air Command (AAC), Tactical Air Command (TAC), and US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM).

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(U) Travellers in Panama (TIP). The data automation work request for development was received in July. Initial analysis and design began in August and continued through November. A TDY visit to Oklahoma City by the project systems analyst was required to define the input data transcription methods and procedures required of a supporting US Naval Reserve Unit (USSOUTHCOM III). Actual programming began in November. The file maintenance program is scheduled to be operational in early 1979, with report generation and additional data manipulation programs to follow after more detailed definition by the user.

(U) Ground Order of Battle (GOB). An additional program was added to the GOB system, and numerous efficiency refinements were made to existing programs. The transmission of GOB data to DIA required the use of AUTODIN and prompted the development of a software support module to generate the AUTODIN header card for Julian date insertion. This module, PXDATE, was incorporated into the GOB system in April.

(U) Automated Installation Intelligence File (AIF). After DIA loaded all AIF data onto the Installation (INSTA) files at DIA (for the USSOUTHCOM area of interest), the AIF master tape file maintained at ADCOM was deleted. The on-line data base is still maintained at ADCOM for batch and on-line retrieval and interaction with the GOB data base.

(U) Biographics System (BIOSYS). This system was designed to maintain biographics of selected non-US personalities in the USSOUTHCOM area of interest. The system currently consists of five operational programs which provide batch update and query capabilities. The intelligence directorate accepted these capabilities in August. Yet to be developed are an on-line update/query capability and a "trip-book sketch" report program.

(U) Intelligence Data Handling System Communications II (IDHSCII). IDHSC-II is a planned data communications network designed to connect numerous DOD intelligence computer systems. This network offers significantly improved data processing capabilities for USSOUTHCOM, on Washington-area computers, but depends on USSOUTHCOM gaining access to IDHSC-II through ADCOM. Accordingly, the command submitted a Data Automation Requirement (DAR) to ADCOM in June, formally defining the requirements for IDHSC-II-based direct file access, interactive processing, analyst-to-analyst data communications, and bulk data transfer. ADCOM was reluctant to approve the DAR since considerable ADCOM programming resources would have to be spent in developing the interface software necessary to allow SOUTHCOM access to IDHSCII. As of the end of the year, the DAR had not been acted upon by ADCOM, and a USSOUTHCOM staff visit to Colorado Springs was being considered.

(U) Community On-Line Intelligence System (COINS)/DIA On-Line System (DIAOLS). A support program, PXSORT, was developed in April to assist the non-ADP user in working with COINS/DIAOLS files. This development issued

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from the fact that ADCOM has a single system for accessing both COINS and DIAOLS, and the necessity for using a unique retrieval language and format for each system. The program PXSORT resequences the original source query to the required format of either retrieval language. The module can also be used by AAC and ADCOM users of COINS/DIAOLS.

(U) Joint Operations Center Reporting System (REPSYS). In February, the Joint Operations Center (JOC) submitted a Data Automation Work Request for the development of an interactive system for processing various forms and reports used by the Emergency Action Team. This system achieved an initial operating capability in May, and JOC personnel were trained in the use of the system in July. User evaluation subsequently revealed discrepancies and additional requirements which will necessitate a major rewrite of the software. Since effective use of the system demands 24 hour computer availability, the system is not intended for operational implementation until both the USREDCOM and SOUTHCOM computer centers are operating round-the-clock.

(U) Joint Operation Planning System (JOPS). The Plans Division, J3, submitted a request in October for the development of several new, unique JOPS modules for processing OPREP-1 data. A semi-automated system was available for exercise use in November. The fully automated system will be completed by January 1979. It was anticipated that the new JOPS modules would be submitted to OJCS as candidates for standardization throughout the WWMCCS/JOPS community.

(U)) Force Status and Identity (FORSTAT). The USSOUTHCOM FORSTAT data base and associated programs formerly maintained at USREDCOM were deleted in April. To support continued USSOUTHCOM access to Army FORSTAT data, FORSCOM established an on-line data base at REDCOM which could be used with WWDMS retrievals. Arrangements were made to retrieve Air Force FORSTAT data from strip files at the NMCC and ANMCC, via the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network.

(U) WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN). During 1978, the WIN was used extensively and most successfully by the command. The teleconference (TLCF) subsystem was primary among the WIN capabilities used during exercises and actual contingencies. Of particular note was its extended application during the GUYANA support mission, when the overwhelming majority of all official, mission-related message traffic between USSOUTHCOM and CONUS commands was transmitted via TLCF. This TLCF proved to be the longest continuous, operational teleconference in the history of the network. The WIN was also used substantially for retrieval of FORSTAT data from the NMCC and ANMCC, for inter-site transfer of OPLAN data, for access to the Crisis Action Weather Support System, and for remote site airfield data retrievals.

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(U) Formal Training.

(U) In its role as USSOUTHCOM ADP training manager, the Automated Systems Division supported various local and remote training efforts. During the year, 31 members of the Headquarters and its components participated in courses offered through the AWMCCS Standard Computer Directed Training System (CDTS). Three headquarters staff officers attended the DOD Computer Institute's (DODCI) "Computer Orientation for Intermediate Executives" course in Washington, D.C. The Chief of ASD attended the DODCI "ADP Project Management" course, also in Washington. The ASD NCO in charge of command and control programming attended Air Training Command's "JOPS Technician" course at Keesler AFB, and the ASD Programming Branch Chief attended a special Honeywell 716 software course at the DCA Command and Control Technical Center's, Reston, Virginia site.

(U) Additionally, ASD personnel personally conducted informal training of functional staff users in various key command and control, intelligence, and staff support systems throughout the year.

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS

~~(FOUO)~~ General. Press interest in the PANAMA CANAL Treaties remained extremely high throughout the year. The US Senate debates on the treaties in the early part of 1978, culminating in their ratification in March and April, and the visit of the President of the UNITED STATES to PANAMA in June, all compelled toward a high volume of news media visits by US and international communications media. Newsmen were provided unclassified USSOUTHCOM press briefings and were assisted in their coverage of command activities.

(U) The visit of President Carter to PANAMA 16-17 June for the formal exchange of treaty documents with the Chief of Government of PANAMA was a major media event covered by more than 500 news media representatives. The White House Press Office sent representatives to PANAMA to coordinate media coverage of the visit, and detailed coordination was effected among the various US agencies involved to assure that public affairs activities were effectively managed and dovetailed. USSOUTHCOM PAO played a major operational role in the press matters relative to the President's visit to FORT CLAYTON.

(U) There was also particularly heavy news media influx in PANAMA and the CANAL ZONE during the 16 March and 18 April time frames, when the Senate vote on the Neutrality Treaty and the PANAMA CANAL Treaty, respectively, to cover local reaction in the area.

~~(FOUO)~~ While the ratification of the PANAMA CANAL treaties contributed to a general abatement of anti-US articles in the Panamanian press, there were still numerous occasions of biased reporting against the US and its presence in the CANAL ZONE, particularly by Editora Renovacion newspapers, which are government controlled. In May, Critica mounted a campaign of vilification against the management of the PANAMA Area Exchange, claiming mismanagement, collusion and other misdeeds in connection with alleged shortages of over $400,000 in the local Exchange operation. There were other unvalidated articles making broad and unsupported allegations of discrimination and mistreatment of local employees of agencies, and of miscarriage of justice in US courts, also related to cases relating to these employees. In most instances, these articles were published without any effort to verify the allegations that the articles contained. By year's end, however, the improvement in press treatment was clearly evident.

(U) On the positive side, there was a major increase of coverage by the Panamanian press of US military civic action and community assistance projects in the REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, and of the USSOUTHCOM sponsored Christmas program for the benefit of children and elderly, and underprivileged persons within the Republic. Official GOP press credentials were issued to members of USSOUTHCOM PAO and the command's radio and television network and newspaper to facilitate coverage of major events in PANAMA. These included direct coverage given to visits by US Congressional delegations on Treaty-related matters.

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(U) A draft public affairs plan to assure that the US community is fully apprised of provisions of the PANAMA CANAL Treaties, and their impact upon them, was developed by USSOUTHCOM and its component commands. The plan identified various topics that require coverage, developed a timetable for the development and publication of the material, and designated potential outlets for the presentation of the material to the appropriate publics. A coordinated Public Affairs program for all US agencies was considered to be in the best interests of the UNITED STATES, and was agreed upon in principal by the Information Coordinating Subcommittee of the PANAMA Review Committee during discussions on 21 December 1978.

(U) USSOUTHCOM Community Relations Program.

(U) The purpose of the USSOUTHCOM Community Relations Program is to increase awareness and understanding in LATIN AMERICA of the Command and its mission and to foster good relations, on mutually acceptable terms, with the public that members of the Command meet. The program is directly related to the Command's representation mission throughout LATIN AMERICA.

(U) During the year, there was a significant increase in Civic Action/Community Relations (CA/CR) projects undertaken by USSOUTHCOM and its components in the REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

(U) USSOUTHCOM participated in one Panamanian regional fair (DAVID) and the inauguration of the new TOCUMEN International Airport in 1978 vice one regional fair in 1977.

(U) A total of 16 CA/CR projects completed included assistance to orphanages, civic organizations, schools and community development and public health programs. All were carried out in cooperation with the Guardia Nacional G-5, USAID, Ministries of the Panamanian Government, the PANAMA CANAL Company, and various social welfare/charitable agencies.

(U) There was an official USSOUTHCOM Christmas Program in 1978 for 20 schools and orphanages. In September, the GN gave continuing approval for Christmas parties and follow-on civic action support to orphanages and schools involved in the Christmas Program.

(U) The 79th US Army Band and the 776th Air Force Band performed 148 concerts and engagements for Public Affairs purposes in 14 Latin American countries. The 776th US Air Force Band was disestablished in July 1978. The two bands had an estimated audience of over 1,300,000 people, not including performances recorded for national Radio and TV broadcasts for which the audience cannot be accurately estimated.

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This represents an 6% decrease in performances and 30% increase in audience content over last year's. The two bands performed numerous concerts and engagements in the CANAL ZONE for official military and community related functions.

(U) The 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) Parachute Team performed in five countries before an estimated audience of more than 62,500 people. This represents a 25% increase in performances and 25% increase in audience content.

(U) Band and parachute team activities in support of community relations throughout LATIN AMERICA continued to be funded under Program 10 (Support to Other Nations) and transportation via Special Assignment Airlift Movement aircraft missions was funded with Armed Services Industrial fund monies.

(U) Southern Command Television Network (SCN-TV) Operations

(U) SCN-TV marked its 22nd year of service to the command by providing entertainment and information programming from the American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) and local originations. The number of restricted programs in the AFRTS film package remained high, and SCN-TV was again the most heavily restricted AFRTS outlet in the world. Continued receipt of the "unrestricted" programming package along with material from the permanent firm library allowed SCN-TV to maintain its average of 70 hours on the air per week.

(U) Local live and videotape programming in support of command information objectives continued to play an important part in SCN-TV production. Spot announcements promoted major community and command activities and services. Local news inserts increased during 1978. Through use of a mini-cam color unit, many local events were televised on a timely basis. Several 30-minute specials were shown during Black History, Hispanic Heritage and Drug Abuse Weeks. SCN-TV also continued "Que Pasa?". This five-minute, prime-time interview program keeps the community abreast of interesting local activities.

(U) During 1978, SCN-TV increased its live coverage of the more important events and aired more live sports than any other year. A total of 28 events were aired live via satellite, including the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade, and the "Bowl" games. All World Series Baseball games were telecast by the PANAMA stations. Locally, fully live coverage was given President's Carter visit to PANAMA and the CANAL ZONE for the signing of the instruments of ratification of the new PANAMA CANAL Treaties.

(U) SCN-TV News continued to be the CANAL ZONE population's principal

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visual source of local and international news. Continuing with the pattern established the previous year, a two-person 1800 hours 30-minute newscast, and a single-person 2200 hours 15-minute newscast were presented daily, Monday through Friday. Dropped from the format was a one-minute news update at 2000 hours daily. "Late News Headlines" at the end of each telecast day was added. On weekends, a one-person 15-minute newscast is presented at 1800 hours.

(U) SCN continued to place high priority on presenting information regarding PANAMA CANAL Treaty matters utilizing both local and national sources.

(U) Southern Command Television Network (Earth Station)

(U) SCN-TV was chosen by the American Forces Information Service, an element of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, to participate in the pilot project to establish a worldwide television satellite network, which will eventually link approximately 41 AFRTS outlets to a central programming facility in Hollywood. In September, a contract was awarded to the JERART Corporation to lease, with option to buy, a non-redundant satellite earth station manufactured by the Scientific Atlantic Company. Funding for this project was provided by DOD. GUNN HILL on FT CLAYTON was chosen as the most suitable location for establishing the earth station, subsequent to various electro magnetic spectrum analysis evaluations. The 193d Infantry Brigade Facilities Engineers prepared the GUNN HILL site by constructing a 3' thick concrete pad measuring 20' by 20' on which to place the 36-foot diameter moveable antenna dish and modified an existing building to accept the earth station associated electronics by providing for a climate controlled environment. Target date for the earth station to be operational station in the worldwide network. The initial direct benefit afforded to SCN will be a marked increase in major sports presentations and special events programs, such as presidential news conferences and academy awards presentations. In the mid-term we can expect some sort of stateside produced news package. On full implementation of the system, the need to mail programming tapes, as is currently being done, will be eliminated. Programming will not be received by this earth station until a suitable contractual arrangement for use of a satellite can be negotiated. The American Forces Information Service is negotiating for required satellites. Satisfactory resolution of contract arrangements will probably not take place until late 1979.

(U) Southern Command Radio Network (SCN Radio) Operations

(U) SCN Radio continued its operation throughout the year with little change in programming philosophy. SCN-FM and SCN-AM form USSOUTHCOM's

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24-hour-per-day, seven-day-per-week outlets for information and entertainment through programming provided by the American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), located in LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA and WASHINGTON, DC and local origins.

(U) SCN-AM provides special events and public affairs programming from the network on a regular basis, and music programming encompassing a full spectrum of listener appeal.

(U) A persistent personnel shortage forces SCN-AM and FM to continue simulcast operations between midnight and 0500 Monday through Sunday SCN-FM's fully automated system was coupled directly with the AM transmitter facility, and enabled the station to continue 24-hour service without the presence of a broadcaster during simulcast times.

(U) SCN Radio was effectively utilized throughout the year to provide public service and emergency announcements. The USSOUTHCOM Public Affairs Office furnished traffic advisories and personnel movement limitation announcements to keep the public fully informed.

(U) SCN-AM at the start of this period cut live sports programming significantly in deference to listeners who had favorite programs preempted because of many non-critical games. Also, it was felt that game duplication should be eliminated when SCN-TV was carrying the same game. Public reaction (letters, phone calls, etc.), however, was unfavorable to the policy of fewer sports programs. Accordingly, SCN-AM began airing virtually all sports programs sent from the network.

(U) SCN-FM at the beginning of the year was running public service announcements (PSAs) every 15 minutes along with a station identification and time announcement. This was changed to running PSAs only on the half hour and hour thus eliminating superflous repetition of spots and reducing interruptions to "background-type music" that listeners tune to as an alternative to the more up-beat sound of SCN-AM.

(U) SCN-FM established a schedule of five minute news broadcasts at 0900, 1200, 1500, 1800 and 2100 hours daily.

(U) Some of the significant special programs carried on SCN included the World Series, Super Bowl 78, Presidential News Conference, OPUS 78 (5 hours), and an Elvis Presly Tribute (8 hours).

(U) Southern Command News Operations

(U) The Southern Command News is the unofficial authorized unified command newspaper for USSOUTHCOM and its component commands. It is

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collocated with the Southern Command Radio and Television Network at FORT CLAYTON. Command supervision and policy direction of the newspaper is by the USSOUTHCOM Public Affairs Officer.

(U) The Southern Command News continued established policy of providing a balance of local, national and international news and features as it supported the command/internal information programs of the USSOUTHCOM and component commands. Primary emphasis was on publication of news material about local command activities furnished by military information offices. Material about US Military Group activities also received priority.

(U) In the second quarter of 1978 a readership survey was conducted and changes, such as a reduction of the Spanish-language section from three pages to one, were made to bring the paper into line with the reader preferences as much as possible.

(U) In September 1978, an Air Force Captain arrived to fill the position of newspaper director, which had been vacant for more than one year.

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COMMAND SURGEON

(U) The USSOUTHCOM Surgeon, as the senior medical staff officer in the command, advises USCINCSO on medical plans and operations for US forces throughout LATIN AMERICA. He is also Commander, US Army Medical Department Activity (MEDDAC), CANAL ZONE, and Director, Health Services, 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ).

(U) On 28 February 1978, a field test of the organophosphate insecticide SUMITHION was conducted in collaboration with the PANAMA CANAL Company Sanitation Division. The test compared SUMITHION with MALATHION, the insecticide which has been used for several years to control mosquitos in the CANAL ZONE. The test results indicate that both insecticides are equally effective against adult mosquitos of thre local species at the recommended dosage.

(U) The Office of the Command Surgeon continues to work with the USSOUTHCOM Deputy Chief of Staff/Joint Committee Affairs to ensure that the transfer of health care functions from the CANAL ZONE Government/PANAMA CANAL Company to DOD on 1 October 1979 will be smooth and that uninterrupted health care at the same high level will be provided to the DOD community in the PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

(U) Medical Assistance Team visits continued to provide medical and dental service for a general nature to personnel assigned to in-country security assistance organizations throughout LATIN AMERICA and their dependents.

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LEGAL AFFAIRS

(U) Panama Canal Treaty. Conclusion of the PANAMA CANAL Treaty necessitated an increased role by this office in analysis of Treaty-related issues, drafting of documents, and advice involving implementation of the Treaty. Treaty implementation requires resolution of a number of procedural and substantive issues. For example, this office assisted in drafting the Joint Committee charter, and in drafting documents identifying the goals and missions of the judicial subcommittee. To facilitate certain aspects of treaty implementation, this office provides representation to the legal, taxation and customs subcommittees. Legal advice and opinions are also provided to all other subcommittees and to the Joint Working Committee as well. In fulfillment of the obligation of this office to provide legal advice to the Headquarters and the Command generally, substantive issues addressed in 1978 included questions of PANAMANIAN taxation of liquor, the status of the Smithsonian Institute, the Prisoner Exchange Agreement, the Cemetery Agreement, PX and Commissary privileges, AFRTS satellite network, property transfer fees, customs duties, social security, and labor matters. Provision of opinions and advice on these matters involved analysis of the 1936 and 1955 PANAMA CANAL Treaties and frequent coordination with the PCC/CZG and the American Embassy. Treaty implementation required more than negotiation with the REPUBLIC OF PANAMA; it also necessitated providing information to US personnel in PANAMA on the implications of the Treaty and the provision of information to insure that implementing legislation in the US Congress was keyed to the requirements of DOD/USSOUTHCOM. To assist in providing information to US personnel in PANAMA, a member of this office participated in question and answer panels on the effects of the PANAMA CANAL Treaty. To assist in preparation of implementing legislation, draft sections dealing with collective bargaining were provided and were incorporated in and became a part of the Administration Bill.

(U) Relations with THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA. In addition to Treaty-related matters questions involving relations with the REPUBLIC OF PANAMA have included use by the CAB of facilities at ALBROOK AFS, and the appropriateness of flying the US flag on the USNS Chauvenet and other US vessels in the Panamanian waters.

(U) Relations with Other Latin American Countries. Opinion were rendered concerning privileges and immunities for MILGPs in LATIN AMERICA, the phasedown in NICARAGUA, and narcotics activities in COLOMBIA. This office provided Fact Sheets for use by the CINC when visiting the Latin American countries, continued to update the Country Book and files on each Latin American country. Advice was given on treaties and other international agreements involving the Latin American countries.

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(U) Relations With the CANAL ZONE Government. In addition to Treaty-related matters which required a continuous liaison with the CANAL ZONE Government and the PANAMA CANAL Company this office represented the Commander in Chief (CINC) on the CANAL ZONE Child Protection Committee and on the CANAL ZONE United Way Committee. In conjunction with these requirements a representative of this office was sent to MIAMI to attend a Child Protection Seminar conducted by the American Humane Association.

(U) Other Legal Matters. Legal assistance was provided on a limited/emergency basis to personnel assigned to QUARRY HEIGHTS. USSOUTHCOM guidance pertaining to implementing Federal Standards of Conduct was prepared and disseminated to all military members in LATIN AMERICA. This office prepared responses to Panamanian allegations that the US was discriminating against Panamanians in the manner in which two investigations of PX losses were conducted. Legal advice was also furnished to the CINC regarding a GAO investigation of MILCON funds. In addition, documents were prepared concerning Freedom of Information Act, Privacy Act, the Law of War, EEO, Off limits establishments, squatters, and environmental matters dealing with oil spills.

(U) Personnel. In view of the greatly increased workload resulting from Treaty implementation matters an additional military attorney has been added to the Legal Affairs Office, and recruitment was also commenced for a civilian attorney (GS-14) admitted to practice in the courts of PANAMA who will be conversant with Panamanian law. Establishment of this position was previously approved by the JCS.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT

(U) The Command Provost Marshal, [redacted], who also serves as Provost Marshal, 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ), assumed command of the 193d Infantry Brigade (CZ) Law Enforcement Activity (LEA) on 18 June 1978. Activation of this unit represents a consolidation of military police and law enforcement functions. It is the first such designated unit in the Army.

(U) COL Lobodinski also assumed duties as Chairman, Law Enforcement Subcommittee, Joint Working Committee, which is charged with the establishment of procedures for US/RP law enforcement activities upon implementation of the PANAMA CANAL Treaty, 1 October 1979.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

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COMMAND CHAPLAIN

(U) During the year, the Command Chaplain or his Deputy accompanied the USSOUTHCOM Medical Assistance Team on all their visits to in-country security assistance organizations throughout LATAM. These visits reflect to the members of our MILGP/[illegible]/MLO/OSC families the command's interest in and concern for the total person, to include spiritual well-being as well as physical health.

(U) Once again, the Office of the Command Chaplain, in cooperation with the Pacific Religious Workers' Association, sponsored the annual community Easter Sunrise and Thanksgiving Day services. The Easter service was held at Albrook Stadium with [redacted] President of the Methodist Church of PANAMA, as the guest speaker. The Honorable [illegible] H. Moss, US Ambassador to PANAMA, gave the main address at the Thanksgiving service, also observed at ALBROOK Stadium. The 79th US Army Band participated in both services.

(U) Four youth retreats were conducted at La Siesta Hotel. These were ecumenical retreats, open to dependent children of all military and DOD civilian personnel enrolled in grades 6 through 12.

(U) In the absence of a Jewish Chaplain, [redacted] continues to provide religious services to all Jewish members of the command on a contract basis.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAC	Alaskan Air Command
ADCOM	Aerospace Defense Command
ADP	Automatic Data Processing
AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations
AFRTS	American Forces Radio and Television Service
AM	Amplitude Modulation
ARTEP	Army Training and Evaluation Program (US)
~~ADS~~ ASD	Automated Systems Division, Operations Directorate (J3), Headquarters, US Southern Command
CCO	Controlled Collection Objectives
CDTS	Computer Directed Training System
C-E	Communications-Electronics
CHUSMAAG	Chief, US Military Assistance Advisory Group
CINC	Commander in Chief
CINCLANT	Commander in Chief, Atlantic (US)
CNO	CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
CODEL	Congressional Delegation
COINS	Community On-Line Intelligence System
COMSEC	Communications Security
COMUSMILGP	Commander, US Military Group
COMDECA	Central American Defense Council
COMPLAN	Concept Plan: Operation Plans in Concept Format
CONUS	Continental US
COPECODECA	Permanent Commission, Central American Defense Council
CZ	Canal Zone
CZCPPCB	Canal Zone Civilian Personnel Policy Coordinating Board
CZG	Canal Zone Government
CZMS	Canal Zone Military Schools
DA	Department of the Army
DAO	Defense Attache Office
DAST	Disaster Area Survey Team
DATT	Defense Attache
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIAOLS	DIA On-Line Systems
DOCA	Defense Orientation Conference Association
DOD	Department of Defense
DODCI	DOD Computer Institute
DSCS	Defense Satellite Communications System
DODDS	DEPART OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
FM	Frequency Modulation
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FORSCOM	US Army Forces Command

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~~FORSTAT~~	~~Force Status and Identity Report~~
GN	Guardia Nacional (Panama and other LATAM Countries)
GO()	Government of (Country)
GORM	Goals, Objectives, and Resource Management
HF	High Frequency
HUMINT	Human Source Intelligence
IAAFA	Inter-American Air Forces Academy
IANTN	Inter-American Naval Telecommunications Network
IDHS	Intelligence Data Handling System
IMET	International Military Education and Training
ISSA	Inter-Service Support Agreement
~~JUSMC~~	
JCA (DCS/JCA)	Deputy Chief of Staff, Joint Committee Affairs, HQ, USSOUTHCOM
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JIRSG	Joint Interservice Resource Study Group
JMA	Joint Manpower Authorization
JMP	Joint Manpower Program
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JPAM	Joint Program Assessment Memorandum
JTD	Joint Table of Distribution
JTF	Joint Task Force
LA	Legal Affairs
LATAM	LATIN AMERICA(N)
LANTCOM	Atlantic Command (US)
LEA	Law Enforcement Activity
LWR	Local Wage Rate
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group (US)
MAC	Military Airlift Command (US)
MAP	Military Assistance Program
MEDDAC	US Army Medical Department Activity
MI	Military Intelligence
MILGP	Military Group (US)
MLO	Military Liaison Office (US)
MSAP	Military Security Assistance Projection
MTT	Mobile Training Team
NAVCOMSTA	US Naval Communications Station
OAS	Organization of American States
ODS	Office of Defense Cooperation (US)

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OPLAN	Operation Plan
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PCC	Panama Canal Company/COMMISSION
PCA	PANAMA CANAL AUTHORITY
REDCOM	Readiness Command (US)
RMD	Resource Management Directorate, HQ, USSOUTHCOM
RP	Republic of Panama
SA	Security Assistance
SAO	Special Activities Office
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCIATT	Small Craft Instruction and Technical Team
SDN	System Development Notification
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SPINTCOM	Special Intelligence Communications
SSO	Special Security Office
TA	DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, TREATY AFFAIRS, HQ USSOUTHCOM
TAC	Tactical Air Command (US)
TCE	Tactical Communications Element
TIPO	Typical (Regiment)
TLCF	Teleconference, specifically WWMCCS Intercomputer Network
TPFDD	Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data
TPFDL	Time-Phased Force and Deployment List
	UNIT REPORT (REPLACES FORSTAT)
USACC	US Army Communications Command
USAID	US Agency for International Development
USARSA	US Army School of the Americas
USCINCSO	Commander in Chief, US Southern Command
USG	US Government
USMAAG	US Military Assistance Advisory Group
USMILGP	US Military Group
USMLO	US Military Liaison Office
USNR	US Naval Reserve
USODC	US Office of Defense Cooperation
USREDCOM	US Readiness Command
USSOUTHCOM	US Southern Command
UW	Unconventional Warfare
VHF	Very High Frequency
VLF	Very Low Frequency
WIN	WWMCCS INTERCOMPUTER NETWORK
WWDMS	Worldwide Data Management System
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System